



CHINA MAIL

FIRST NEWSPAPER IN THE FAR EAST. ESTABLISHED 1845.

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INSIST ON

Daisy Brand

Australia's Choicest BUTTER

Interpretable As An Appeasement Gesture WASHINGTON AND BRITISH DECISION

GIB. AWAITS ATTACK

As the war in the Mediterranean gathers momentum, the fortress of Gibraltar stands ready for any eventuality from land, sea and air.

Italian raiders have already had a taste of Gibraltar's mettle. Hitherto they have been able to cross the Rock only three times, dropping bombs which caused negligible damage—none at all to military objectives.

With the evacuation of thousands of civilians the Rock is daily assuming more of a purely military aspect.

Activity is intense as innumerable men labour in the great heat to make Gibraltar even stronger. All the troops are in the highest spirits.—Reuter.

H.K. STAMP DUTY EXEMPTION

Receipts for donations to charity are exempted from the payment of stamp duty under an amendment gazetted to-day.

The exemption applies to any receipt for a gift to any fund or organisation which the Collector is satisfied was established and is applied or maintained solely for purposes of charity or public welfare, and which holds a valid certificate in writing from the Collector to that effect.

U.S. Marines To Stay On In Shanghai

WHILE RECOGNISING THAT SOME OF THE BRITISH TROOPS IN CHINA, NOTABLY AT PEIPING, PERFORM NO USEFUL PURPOSE, UNOFFICIAL CIRCLES IN WASHINGTON FEEL THE BRITISH WITHDRAWAL FROM SHANGHAI PLACES A SOMEWHAT UNFAIR BURDEN ON THE AMERICAN MARINES IN MAINTAINING PEACE AND ORDER IN THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT.

It is pointed out that British interests predominate in the Settlement.

From the viewpoint of general policy, Washington circles contend that anything capable of being interpreted as an appeasement gesture is ill-advised at the present time.

Mr. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, at his press conference yesterday, said the United States was advised in advance of Britain's decision but it would have no effect whatever on the position of the United States in that area.

MONSTER TANKS

An initial order for a number of monster tanks, weighing 70 tons and mounting 75-millimetre cannon, for the United States Army has been placed with the Bethlehem Locomotive Co. — Reuter.

He added whether the British action would result in a wider distribution of American forces now in China was a matter for the local military authorities to decide.

Tight-Lipped

In Ottawa yesterday, the withdrawal of British troops was regarded as indication that the Japanese are preparing to apply pressure while Britain is occupied elsewhere and that Britain is forestalling such a move by concentrating her forces in China in a strategic position.

Canadians are slightly bewildered by the complicated Asiatic situation while Government circles remain tight-lipped on the subject. — Reuter.

ITALIAN ARMS FACTORY DISASTER

The German news agency stated yesterday that according to latest reports from Rome 39 were killed and 500 injured in an explosion in a munitions factory at Piacenza. The building was completely destroyed.—Reuter.

NEVER TOLD THE TALE

THE AIR MINISTRY AND THE MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY STATE IN A COMMUNIQUE THAT SHORTLY BEFORE MIDDAY YESTERDAY A SINGLE ENEMY AIRCRAFT CROSSED THE NORTH-EAST COAST OF ENGLAND AND DROPPED A NUMBER OF HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMBS.

There were a number of casualties one only of which was fatal. A.A. guns and R.A.F. fighters engaged the enemy bomber and shot it down into the sea.—Reuter.

ADDITION TO H.K. GARRISON

British troops in Shanghai are to be transferred to Hong Kong within a week from to-day, according to the Shanghai correspondent of the "Ta Kung Pao," quoting "authoritative sources."

It is added that the British Defence sector will be taken over by the American authorities.

No official statement on the subject could be obtained in Hong Kong this morning, but it is pointed out that the terms of the official announcement indicated that the withdrawal from North China had been decided "to improve the strategic position of the British forces in the Far East as a whole."

This is taken to mean that the troops would not be transferred beyond Hong Kong or Singapore, and as Singapore can readily be reinforced in an emergency from India and elsewhere, while Hong Kong would possibly have to rely on its garrison, military quarters (unofficially) believe that Hong Kong will profit from the decision.

At least one of the battalions, maybe both, can be expected to join the Hong Kong garrison.

SOMALILAND NOT TO BE ABANDONED

WITH REFERENCE to German and Italian claims on the effect of the Italian advance into British Somaliland, Reuter's diplomatic correspondent says authoritative circles in London point out that even if the Italians succeed in occupying the whole of the Protectorate it would not imperil in any way the Suez Canal or the route to India, as the Italians have not got command of the seas.

It is added that as long as Britain maintains command of the Red Sea, the Italians in Somaliland will still be isolated from Italy and cut off from supplies by the British blockade.

The capture of Berbera would neither threaten Aden nor close the Red Sea.

The Navy is capable of continuing the blockade of the Italians in Abyssinia and the Protectorate even if the latter is over-run by the Italian forces. Quite apart from this, it is stated in military circles that there is no intention of abandoning British Somaliland.—Reuter.

SON BORN TO PRINCESS MARIA

PRINCESS MARIA OF SAVOY, YOUNGEST DAUGHTER OF THE KING OF ITALY, GAVE BIRTH TO A SON YESTERDAY, SAYS A ROME TELEGRAM.—REUTER.

WHAT HITLER TOLD HIS ARMY

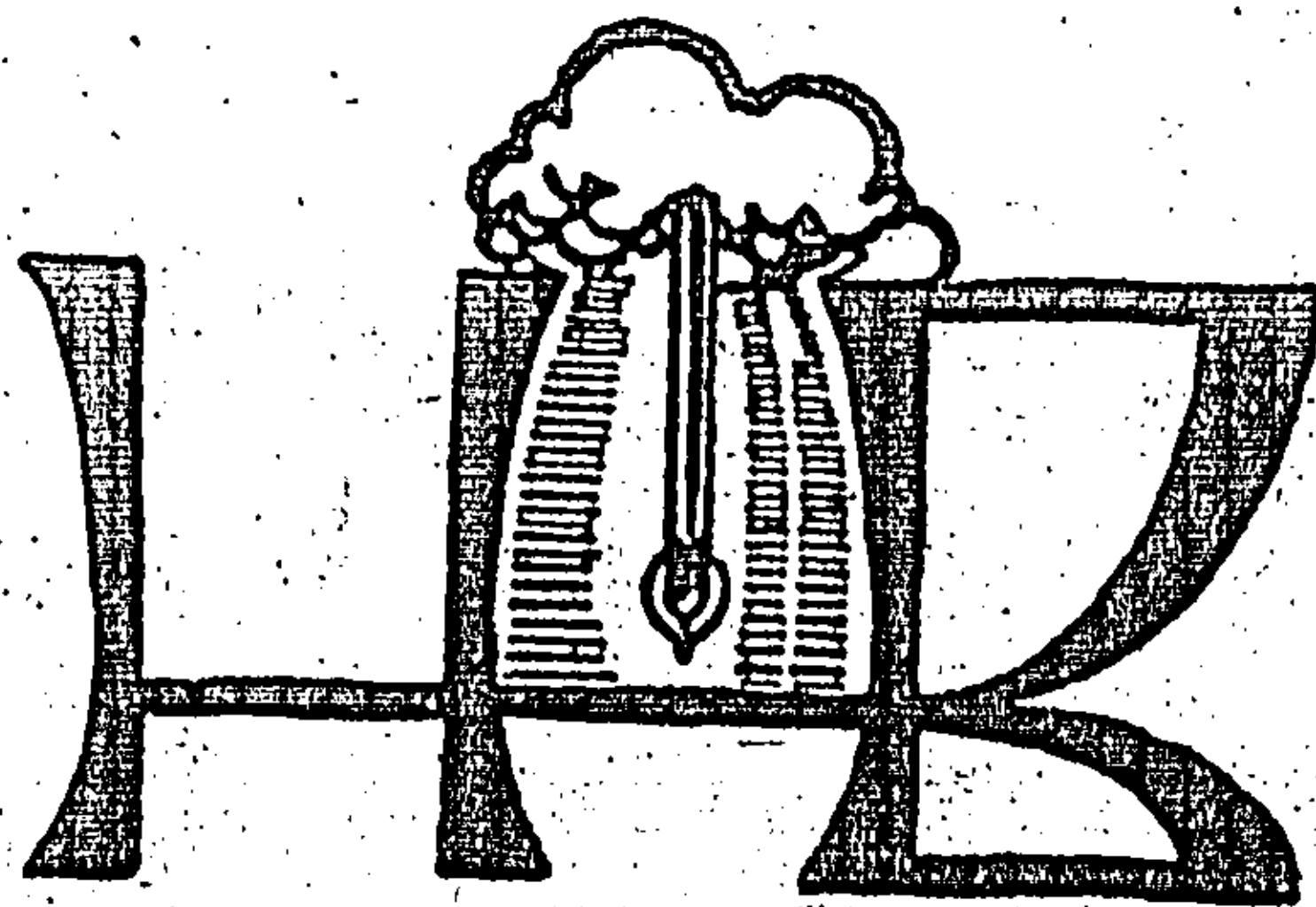
THE BERNE CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEWSPAPER "ECLAIREUR DE NICE" REPORTS THAT THE DELAY OF THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST BRITAIN IS UPSETTING GERMAN MORALE AND THE PROSPECT OF CONTINUED BRITISH BOMBING IS CAUSING ANXIETY INSIDE GERMANY.

The correspondent adds it will apparently be the first time that Hitler has not kept his word, for it is known he told the troops the war would be over by September 1.—Reuter.

AIR MAIL POSTAL RATE TO N.Z.

The rate of postage by air mail to Auckland, New Zealand, from Hong Kong has been fixed at \$1.50 per half ounce.

HAVE AN H.B.—



—AND THEN TRY!

NEW HEBRIDES THROWS IN LOT WITH DE GAULLE

NEW HEBRIDES is the first part of the French Colonial Empire to range itself on the side of all Free Frenchmen under General de Gaulle.

General de Gaulle yesterday received at his London headquarters a telegram from M. Sautot, French Resident-Commissioner of New Hebrides, reporting the solemn declaration of the administration to "range themselves proudly under your flag."

GERMAN CONTROL OF WAR PATENTS

A Federal Grand Jury in New York has uncovered considerable evidence tending to show that patents vital to American war industries are controlled by Germany, stated Mr. Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney-General, on arrival in New York from Washington yesterday.—Reuter.

SURPRISED BY D.S.O. AWARD

Lieutenant-Colonel T. F. Given, of the East Yorkshire Regiment, got a surprise—the D.S.O. from the hands of the King. He knew nothing about the award till his Commanding Officer told him it was to be published in the day's divisional orders. Three others who received the D.S.O. from the King, who was making a sixty-mile tour of the Southern Command, were Lieutenant-Colonel Desmond Harrison, of the Royal Engineers, Lieutenant-Colonel Knox, of the Royal Ulster Rifles and Lieutenant-

The telegram adds: "The French population of New Hebrides places itself with confidence and respect under Your Excellency's authority and declares its wish to respond to this appeal by sending you all its members capable of bearing arms. 'The French population begs you to accept this solemn declaration as a binding undertaking to fight with you until final victory. 'Long live immortal France! Long live England!'" General de Gaulle replied asking the Commissioner to "convey to all men prepared to bear arms and offering themselves for active service my assurance that I will call upon them when the time comes."

Deep Significance

The view is expressed in London that though New Hebrides is probably one of the smallest parts of the Empire, the declaration is of deep significance.

It is also not without economic importance. Every year the administration exports many million tons of copra, cotton, cocoa and coffee which will now be available to Great Britain and her allies.

Inspired by the example of New Hebrides, the adjoining island of New Caledonia shows every sign of shortly declaring itself for General de Gaulle.—Reuter.

Colonel A. Cazenove, of the Coldstream Guards.

All took part in the evacuation of Dunkirk.

Colonel Harrison won his D.S.O. for his magnificent work when the Royal Engineers went into action as infantry north of Dunkirk and held a vital part of the line against superior forces, although they received fairly heavy casualties.

Many of the officers and men to whom the King spoke wore Military Crosses and Medals won by gallantry in the evacuation.

The King was impressed, he said, by the men's excellent health and spirits.

FOOD A PROBLEM IN GERMANY

Germany's economic situation is grave. To save her Armies from disease she is having to feed victims from whom she had expected supplies.

"Although the achievements of the German military machine have astonished the world, the progressive weakening of her internal economy has moved so swiftly that an acute danger exists from within," writes Frederick J. Haskin in the Washington "Star."

"Vital reports have been received from Washington on economic, if not military matters, which show a situation of rapidly increasing seriousness," he continues.

"For example, reports from the United States Department of Agriculture Attaches in Germany reveal that some of the Nazi invasions had disappointing results. The Danish grain crop, so heavily depended upon by the Germans, proved decidedly poor.

"By this time, it is said, half of Denmark's three million hogs which have been sent to Germany have been killed, while from 15 to 20 per cent. of her cattle have been slaughtered for German consumption.

"The Low Countries' spirited resistance resulted in the laying waste of large areas of farm land.

"The situation is reported to be so serious that instead of receiving extensive contributions of food supplies from Holland and Belgium, the Germans may have to send in food.

"The Nazis don't dare to permit the population to starve, as otherwise they might have, because of the fear of outbreaks of disease.

"Any outbreak might prove as dangerous to the German army of occupation as to the natives themselves.

"Hitler was depending on grain from Russia, but now reports come through that Russia's crop will be only one-third of previous years.

"The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease has occurred in Germany under war conditions and it is not proving practical to isolate the areas affected.

"Officials in Washington who have studied the reports are agreed that Germany cannot continue for many weeks without effecting so sweeping a victory that she could draw immediate supplies from half the world."—Reuter.

LUGGAGE IN BROWN PAPER

When Karl Anderson was charged before a Special Court in Dublin, under the Emergency Powers Act, with "coming from Rotterdam and unlawfully landing at a place other than an approved seaport or airport," his sole luggage was alleged to have been a brown-paper parcel.

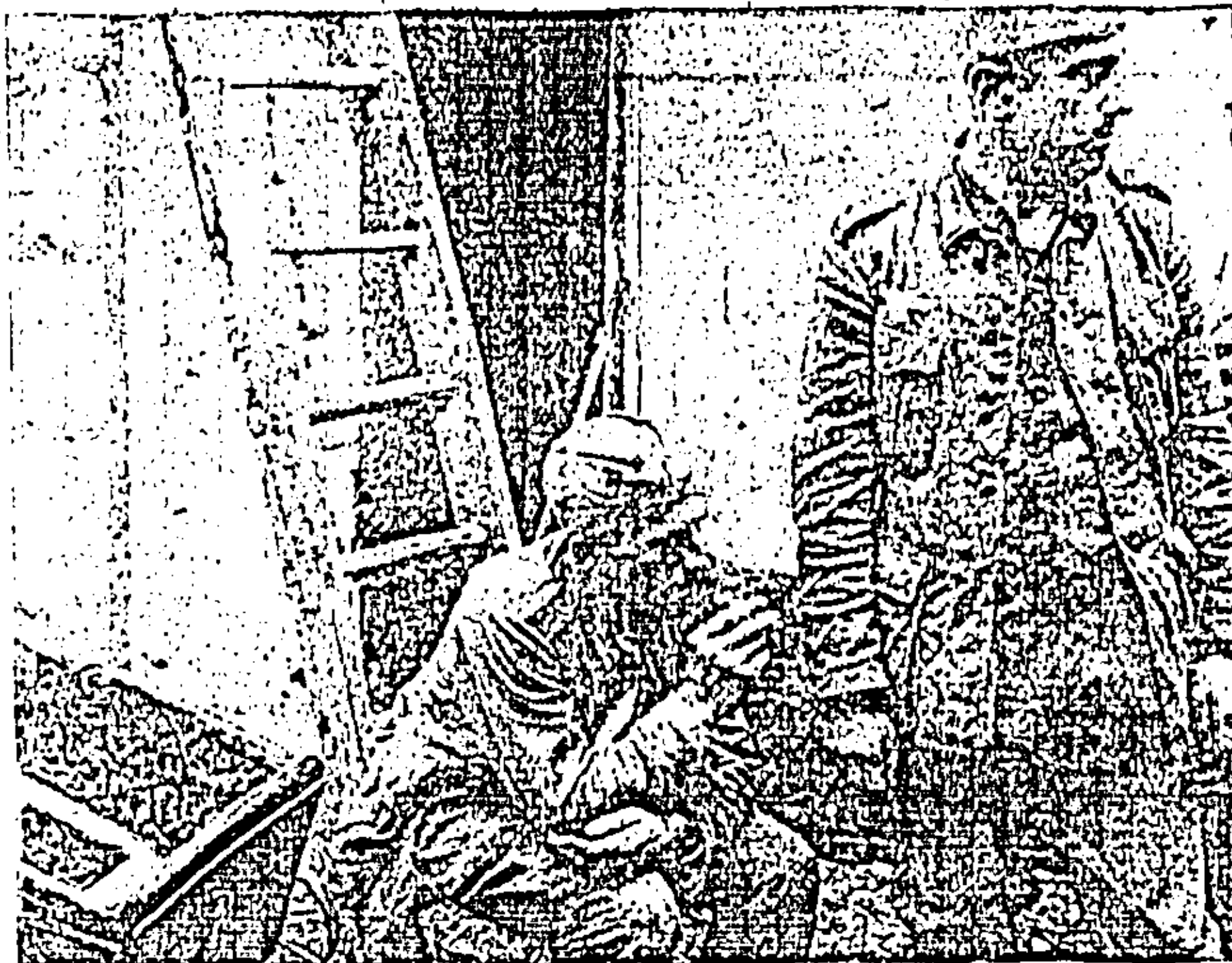
In it was £215 in English money and 1,910 United States dollars.

The man was arrested on June 13. He told the guards that he was a British citizen, born in Sweden.

He went to Rotterdam early in 1939.

HAD 3,000 DOLLARS

A week before the Germans invaded Holland, he withdrew all his money, over 3,000 dollars, from the bank, and left Rotterdam on May 29. He was able to get on board an English boat, and was landed in Dingle Bay, Co. Kerry, on the night of June 12.



German prisoners captured by the British troops in France. (Copyright, Fox).

HUGE U.S. DEFICIT REVEALED

Owing to increased defence expenditures the United States now faces Government expenditure of \$12,000,000,000 for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1941. The deficit is estimated at \$5,791,000,000.

Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of Treasury, gave these figures to the Congress committee in Washington yesterday.—Reuter.

DESMONDE GETS ARMY CALL-UP

Dark-haired Desmond Pauline Davies, twenty-one-year-old wife of a soldier, of Nesta Road, Cardiff, was called up to fight.

"By this morning's post," she told an interviewer, "I received a letter telling me to register for service with the armed forces.

"My husband is in the Army, and has been abroad since the war. We were married two years ago and, as I receive an allowance, I thought the notice meant they expected me to do some national service in return for it.

"Me! Why I'd run a mile from a bomb."

"I took the notice to the women's department of the labour exchange. They were puzzled, and passed me on to the men's department. There they told me it was a matter for the recruiting office.

Name Blamed

"I went to the recruiting office. They seemed to think I had turned up in place of a brother. The mistake seems to have arisen because my name, Desmond, is so much like a boy's.

"The recruiting officer told me to come back on Monday, and bring my marriage certificate.

"I was named Desmond by my father. He was in the Merchant Navy, and lost his life when his ship was torpedoed during the last war."

N.Z. TROOPS TAKE OVER FASCIST H.Q.

A new club for the New Zealand forces was opened in the Charing Cross Road yesterday. The club was formerly headquarters of the Italian Fascists in Britain.—Reuter.

WORKS 21 HOUR DAY

There's only 5ft. 4in. of Roger Harrison, Goudhurst, Kent, cowman. But when it comes to helping his country to victory he's 6ft. something in energy and endurance.

Seventeen hours a day, seven days a week, seeing that a daily milk yield of seventy gallons from a herd of twenty-four cows reaches the nation's dairy. That's his labour contribution to Britain's war effort.

"And it isn't all. Roger is a crack shot, and on three nights a week falls in with the local L.D.V. squad and does a four-hour spell of duty—which leaves him only three hours for sleep on those three daily rounds!

Roger, thirty-one, stocky fair-haired Cumberland dalesman, thinks there's nothing remarkable about it.

"What about her?" he asks, nodding towards his buxom, happy-faced wife Daisy. "She does twelve hours a day on the farm. Runs the home as well.

"And there are five youngsters to fend for."

Daisy, thirty-four, a Kentish woman, laughs and says: "Oh, it's all in a day's work. There was another cowman, but he went—so we just carried on."

When many people are just thinking of getting up, Roger and Daisy have been hard at work for several hours.

Children Help

Roger—his real name is Herbert, but there are four other Herberts in the family—is up at 4.30 a.m.

An hour later Daisy is working in the cowshed with him, helping among other things to operate the milking machines.

The Harrison children lend a hand, too. Jack, ten, and freckled, and an expert milker, helps with the feeding.

Jean, thirteen and bonny, helps with the housework and cooks well, too.

Yvonne, eleven, and winsome six-year-old Freda are Jean's assistants.

Even toddler Bertie, one year and nine months old, tries his hand at milking.

FACTORY 'GO TO IT' CONTEST

This is the story of a job that became a "Go to it" contest.

A long culvert carrying gas from a producer to several furnaces used for treating big gun barrels in a Ministry of Supply ordnance factory had to be removed and replaced.

The furnaces, it was estimated, would need to be out of use for three weeks.

Then along came the call for speeding up production.

The job involved a "heavy gang" to remove the old culvert, and, assisted by millwrights, to follow up with positioning the new steel casing ready to be bricked in by a squad of bricklayers.

The men worked 12 hours a day, seven days a week, each group determined to prove that it could go faster than the other.

At the end, in the words of the heavy gang foreman, "the brickies swore they would catch us up, and tried hard to do it, but they never did."

They finished that job all square in two weeks.



William Gargan, John Hubbard and Adolphe Menjou, are big advertising executives but they take back seats when their wives, played by Joyce Compton, Carole Landis and Mary Astor, come around during the hilarious action of Hal Roach's "Turnabout," coming to the King's Theatre to-morrow.

FOUR TO ONE RATIO

How Long Can Germany Wage War on This Scale?

One of R.A.F.'s Best Days Since Dunkirk

REUTER'S DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT WRITES THAT THE GERMANS CANNOT AFFORD TO WAGE AIR WARFARE INDEFINITELY ON THE LINES OF THURSDAY'S BATTLES FOR APART FROM THE PHYSICAL DIFFICULTY OF REPLACING NOT ONLY MATERIAL BUT MEN, THERE IS THE BIGGER QUESTION OF MORALE.

Sixty German planes to the British 16, was good going. British aviation had one of its best days since Dunkirk.

The immense importance the Germans attach to the factor of morale is shown by their policy of excessively exaggerating their successes and abnormally minimising their losses.

CANADIANS APPLAUD R.A.F.

ONE OF THE MANY EXPRESSIONS OF CONGRATULATIONS TO THE R.A.F. YESTERDAY CAME FROM MR. VINCENT MASSEY, CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER TO LONDON, WHEN HE INSPECTED A CANADIAN AIR SQUADRON AT AN AERODROME IN SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND.

His reference to the achievements of the R.A.F. was received with cheers.

The men of the squadron come from all parts of Canada, and the squadron itself is the first Royal Canadian Air Force fighter squadron to reach Britain.

It has been on duty for six months around Newfoundland and Canada and is now completing training in Britain. It will soon be in action.—Reuter.

ANNIVERSARY PASSES QUIETLY

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

The third anniversary of the slaying of two Japanese officers at Hungjao, near Monument Road, which preceded the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai, was marked in Shanghai yesterday by strong precautions in both the Settlement and Concession. Apart from minor robberies and one kidnapping the whole city was quiet.—Havas.

RUMANIAN WHEAT FOR GERMANY

The Bremen wireless stated yesterday that an agreement has been signed in Bucharest for the export of Rumanian wheat to Germany.—Reuter.

The high degree of this exaggeration is regarded as significant; that is to say, it is significant that they should find it necessary so widely to prevent the truth, because it is obvious they cannot deceive their people completely or indefinitely.

Their airmen, despite the fact that they are drawn from widely scattered units to avoid comparison of experiences, cannot be expected to accept the statement that "three of our planes are missing," when many of them must have seen eight, ten or even 16 of them—Junkers and Messerschmitts—shot down in flames in a few minutes. (The Germans later admitted the loss of 12).

Verisimilitude

Claims of successes can more easily be given an air of verisimilitude. German communiques often describe, with almost photographic detail, how a whole squadron of British planes were brought down over French, Belgian or Dutch territory—never over Germany.

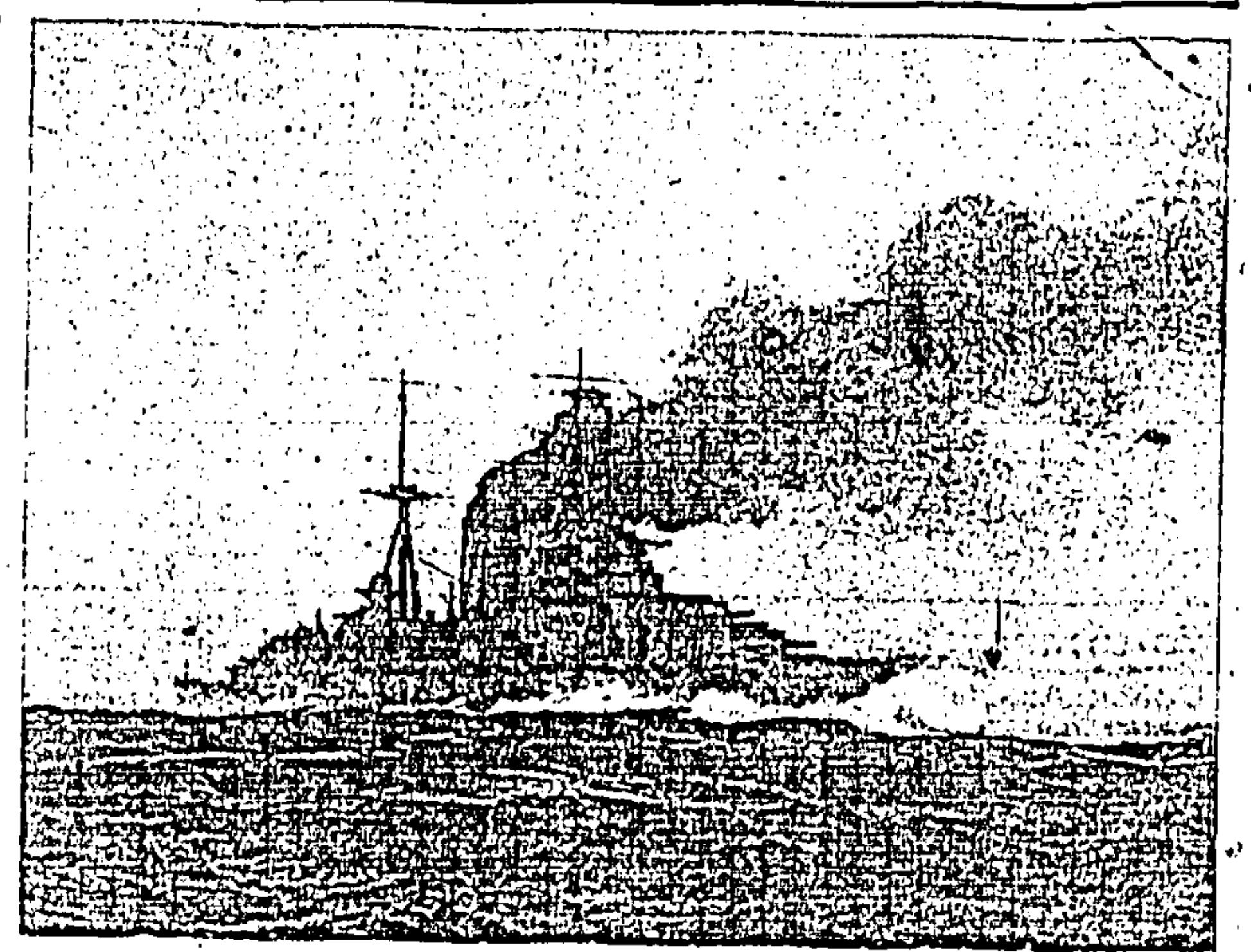
They also claim to have started fires visible for many miles among British industrial plants, inflicting immense damage.

All such allegations can neither be proved nor disproved by people in Germany. It is different, however, with losses. These cannot be concealed all the time nor from all the people.

Empty Chairs

Just as the British nightly raids over Germany have proved the falsity of Goering's claim last year that no British airmen could bomb Germany, so empty chairs at airmen's messes after visits to England, whispered experiences of those airmen lucky enough to escape and the steady drain on reserves must be known throughout the German air force and to thousands of the German people.

The fact that the Nazi High Command nevertheless finds it imperative to go on minimising losses to an almost unheard of degree is significant as showing what the High Command itself feels about the needs of German morale.—Reuter.



H.M.S. Hood, one of Britain's most formidable ships in the Mediterranean, photographed the other day travelling at high speed. (Copyright, Fox).

AND THE ITALIANS LOSE FIFTEEN TO TWO BRITISH

THE LATEST CHECK-UP shows that in Thursday's air battles the Germans lost 60 machines over the Channel and the Italians 15 over Libya. Sixteen British fighters were lost in the Channel fighting, but three of the pilots are safe, while two British planes failed to return from Libya.

In addition to the 60 planes the Germans lost, many others were badly damaged. The 60 comprise 24 dive-bombers and 36 fighters.

3,200 MILES IN QUEST OF SON

Mrs. Alice Cooper, a widow, who has travelled 3,200 miles from Peterborough, Ontario, seeking news of her only son, Private Kenneth Cooper, of the West Kent Regiment, wants to get in touch with a girl he mentioned in his letters.

Mrs. Cooper, who emigrated from Oldham twenty years ago, is staying with her sister at Parkfield, Chadderton. She had not heard of her son for months, so she gave up her job and came to England alone.

"Kenneth is all I have and I cannot sleep for worry about him," she told a reporter.

"All I know about the girl is that her name is Pat. She is about nineteen, short, dark and rather pretty. She lives in Battersea and is a typist."

"Kenneth used to say how good she had been to him, darning and mending for him, and I want to thank her and ask her for any news."

Private Cooper was Peterborough's first soldier, and came over twelve months ago to join the Army.

About 400 German planes took part in Thursday's fighting, and on the basis of this, the Germans lost one-seventh of the planes they flung into the battle. It is probable, however, that many of the German planes were in action more than once, after refuelling and re-arming, so that the actual percentage loss is higher than one-seventh.

Such losses, it is felt in London, cannot fail to have an effect on the morale of German airmen. Altogether, 400 German planes have been brought down over or around Britain since war began, 326 within the last eight weeks, a daily average of six.

In the early morning, German motor torpedo-boats attacked a convoy. One was sunk by a British escort ship and another damaged. Three British coasters were torpedoed and sunk.

An officer who has landed from one of the coasters says that a swarm of the Nazi M.T.B.s suddenly appeared and his own ship was lifted right out of the water when a torpedo struck it.

The entire crew got away in one life-boat within three minutes.

"The men were marvellous," he said.—Reuter.

MAJOR SHOT, WIFE INJURED

Major Gerald Francis Bird, R.A.M.C. (retired), aged sixty-one, was found shot dead in the grounds of his house Basingfield, Basingstoke, Hants. There was a revolver at his side.

A short time before the body was discovered a maid answered a bell and found Mrs. Bird injured and in a state of collapse. On the floor of the bedroom was a wooden mallet.

Mrs. Bird is having the constant attention of a doctor and a nurse. She has been subject to strokes since her youngest son, who was then sixteen, died about a year ago. Major Bird had also shown signs of worry.

One son is serving in the Army and one in the Navy.

HE'LL SEE B.E.F. DOG PAL AGAIN

A big surprise awaits a private of the R.A.M.C. when he next comes home on leave to Birmingham.

At the R.S.P.C.A. kennels near to his home at Acocks Green, Private Harrall will find the faithful Red Setter bitch with whom he survived the terrible bombardment of Belgium.

The two became faithful friends in Belgium, but in England the dog had to go into quarantine.

Private Harrall did not know if he would ever see his friend again, but after he had left the R.S.P.C.A. inspector volunteered to put the dog in quarantine at Birmingham, which is Harrall's home!

CHEQUE TO COVER REPLACEMENT

Mr. Garfield Weston, M.P. for Macclesfield, has presented the Minister of Aircraft Production with a cheque for £100,000 to build 16 Hurricanes and Spitfires to replace the total British losses in Thursday's air battle over the Channel.—Reuter.

SCHOOL BOYS ARE MAKING ARMS

Working two and a half hours "overtime" on their normal school day, scores of boys between fourteen and sixteen years of age are turning out factory components for arms works by the hundreds every day.

They are cutting down by two-thirds work that skilled men need to do to finish the component.

Nearly thirty lathes from the handicraft and technical schools of Newcastle have been centralised in three school workshops, which have been turned into seven-day-a-week factories. The pupils are receiving no payment for their work.

These school factories open at 8 a.m. each day—an hour before normal school hours—and the youngsters work till noon. There is a break for lunch and then they go on for another four hours completing the peace-time engineers' working day shift of eight hours.

Boy Teach Masters

Many want to work at night but are barred by regulations.

The lathes are not idle, though volunteers, many of them teachers, put in a night of four hours and work on Saturdays and Sundays.

The curious thing is that many of these teachers are being taught to work the lathes by the boys.

The boys all have their parents' permission to take part in this vital aid to increase arms output.

But their normal schooling is not neglected. A spread-over system is employed, so that each boy works only two or three days a week in the "factories" and devotes the rest of the week to normal school work.

One of the Newcastle education authority officials responsible for the scheme, told a reporter:

"We are not playing; we are doing vital work. Our output doubled in the first two days and has been increasing each day since."

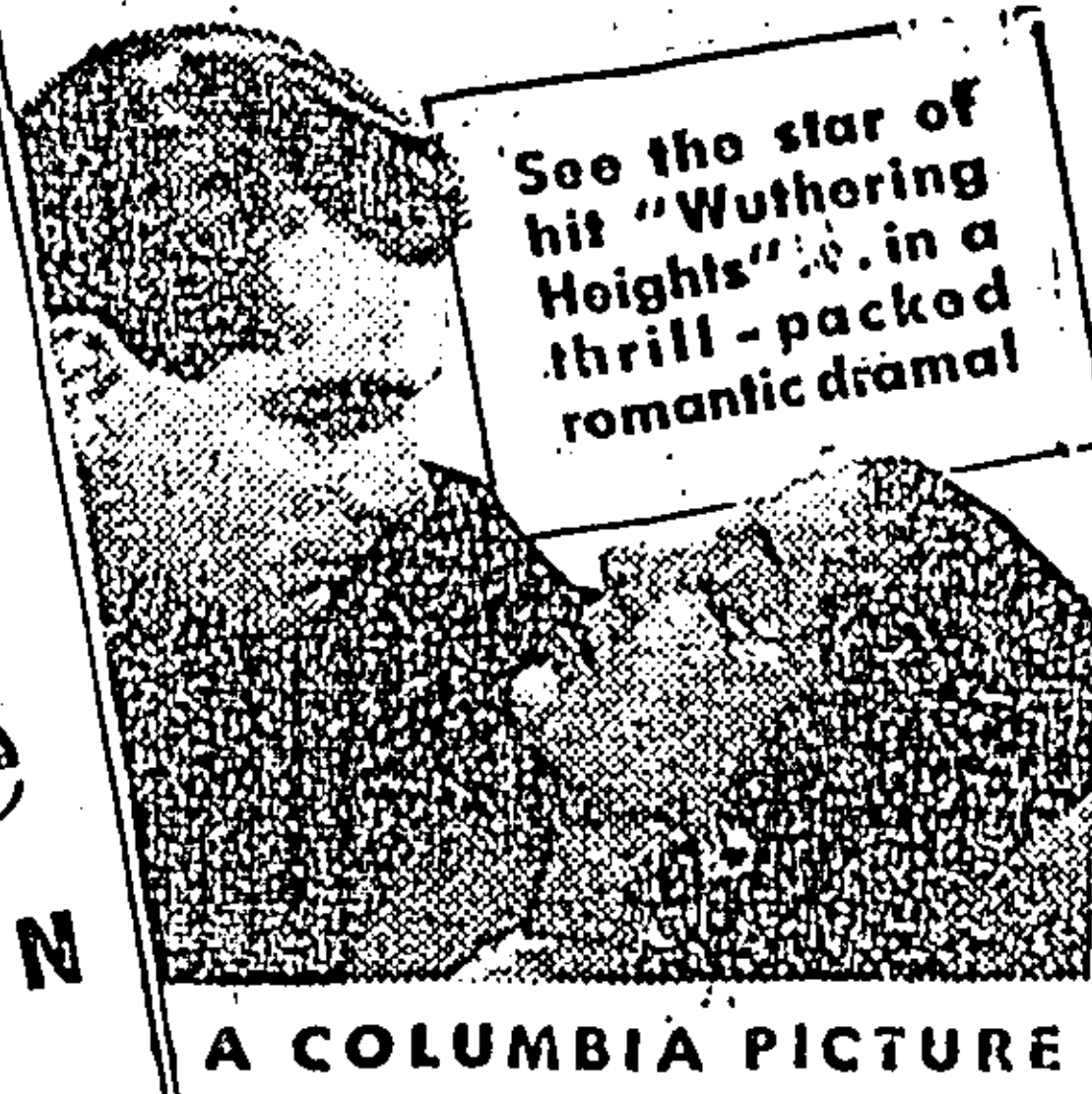
"What is more, we have no waste. We have centralised all the available lathes from the schools. There is room for more. Perhaps there are unused lathes lying in garages. We would like them on loan so that we can increase our output. We have the boy-power to spare."



Heddy Lamarr and Robert Taylor in a scene from the M.G.M. film "Lady of the Tropics," which is being shown at the Queen's and Alhambra Theatres.

TO-DAY
ONLY

Laurence
OLIVIER
Clouds
Over
Europe
RALPH
RICHARDSON
(Star of "The Citadel")

AT 2.30, 5.10,
7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

TO-MORROW

United Artists
Release

"TURNABOUT"

Adolphe Menjou, Carole Landis, John Hubbard

4 SHOWS
DAILY
2.30-5.15
7.15-9.30

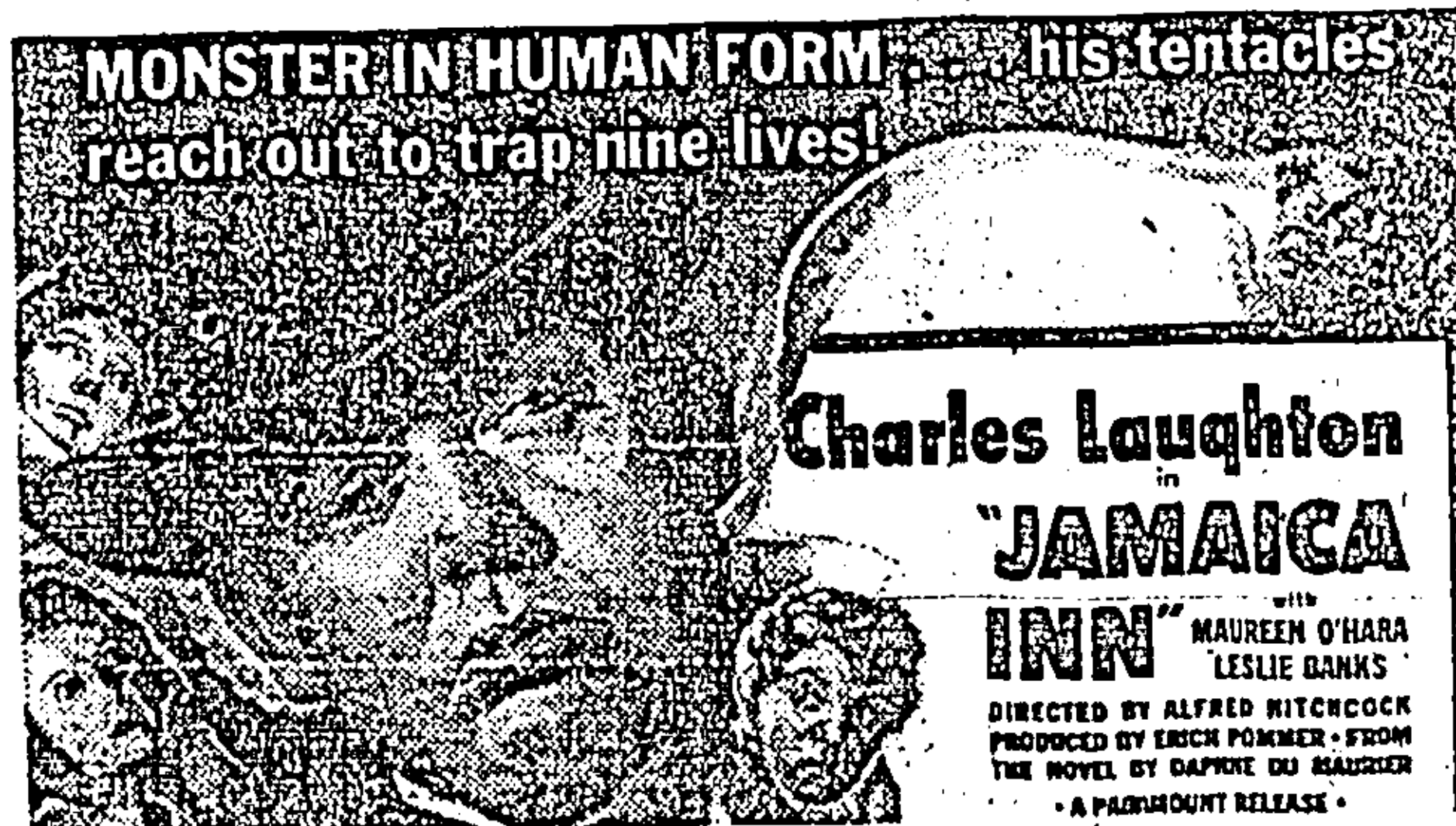
ORIENTAL
THEATRE

LAST 4 TIMES TO-DAY

Ship Racketeers Terrorize The Cornish Coast!

A cutthroat crew shatter the hulls of tall ships
against deathladen rocks to rob and kill.

FROM THE NOVEL THAT THRILLED MILLIONS!

Two Days Only To-morrow And Monday
MORE LAUGHS THAT IN A DOZEN PICTURES!

MATINEES: 20c-30c • EVENINGS: 20c-30c-50c-70c

4 SHOWS
DAILY
2.30-5.20
7.20-9.30

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MATINEES: 20c-30c • EVENINGS: 20c-30c-50c-70c

* FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY *

THE MOST AMAZING MAN-HUNT THE WORLD
HAS EVER SEEN !!!

THAT BOMB MIGHT HAVE GONE OFF...



TO-MORROW, MONDAY, TUESDAY
THE GREATEST NOVEL OF OUR TIMES COMES
TO THE SCREEN!

"THE GRAPES OF WRATH"by JOHN STEINBECK
A 20th Century-Fox Sensational Drama!

CUDAHY REPRIMANDED FOR INTERVIEW ON BELGIUM'S PLIGHT

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has ordered Mr. John Cudahy, former United States Ambassador to Belgium, to return to the United States for consultation.

Mr. Cudahy has been publicly reprimanded by the State Department for his interview in London, in which he described conditions in Belgium and supported King Leopold's decision to surrender.

SUNER AT BRITISH EMBASSY

Senor Serrano Suner, Spanish Minister of Interior, who is General Franco's brother-in-law, attended a reception given in Madrid yesterday by the British Ambassador, Sir Samuel Hoare. It was the first occasion Senor Suner was present at the British Embassy.—Reuter.

BLACK-OUT SNATCHER

"I have to protect people in the black-out from things of this kind," said Mr. Ronald Powell, Westminster Magistrate, in sentencing Sidney Davy (25), waiter, of Worcester Street, S.W., to a month's imprisonment for stealing a handbag from Mrs. Helen Heasman, of Tachbrook Street, S.W., shortly before midnight.

Mrs. Heasman said she was walking past accused when he spoke to her. She said, "I beg your pardon," whereupon he snatched her handbag, exclaiming, "Got it." She called out and heard her bag fall on the pavement. The man afterwards fell down and was taken to hospital.

Davy said he mistook Mrs. Heasman for his wife, who left him in April. He had been searching for her, and heard she was in the Victoria district. He said, "I have got you now, Ethel." Then he collapsed, and woke up in hospital.

The Magistrate said he could not see how Davy could possibly have mistaken Mrs. Heasman for his wife. If he had used any violence the sentence would have been a much heavier one.

PERSPECTIVE IN TRAWLER LOSSES

It was learned authoritatively in London yesterday that losses of British minesweepers hitherto total 39, compared with 254 during the whole of the last war, despite the fact they now have to deal with magnetic as well as moored mines and air attacks.

Great majority lost were trawlers and drifters and part were lost during the evacuation of Dunkirk when they were carrying troops.—Reuter.

LEARN **DANCING IN 6 HOURS**

Rapid easy lessons. Beginners — a speciality. Advanced course, Modern Ballroom Dancing, Tango, Tap. Expert Tuition. Tel. 30933.

TONY'S DANCE STUDIO
618, China Bldg., 6th Flr.,
(opp. King's Theatre)

Mr. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, announcing the recall of Mr. Cudahy yesterday, read a formal statement in which he said the London interview had been given "in violation of standing instructions of the State Department, and certain of the views expressed by the Ambassador are not to be construed as representing the Government's views."

The statement added that the incident illustrates again the importance which must be attributed by American representatives abroad to the Department's instructions to refrain at this critical time from making public statements other than those made in accordance with the instructions of the State Department.—Reuter.

FIRST TERRIER 'LOST' IS ALIVE

Squadron-Leader Roger Bushell, twenty-nine, who was believed to have been the first member of a Territorial squadron lost by the R.A.F. in the war, has now been reported by the International Red Cross to be a prisoner in Germany. The news has been confirmed.

Bushell, a South African, was previously reported "missing, believed-killed."

In civilian life a barrister, he was one of the wealthy young clubmen who formed a territorial squadron as the result of a suggestion at a West End dinner.

Bushell was in the British ski team at St. Moritz, and was regarded there as one of the most fearless of sportsmen.

Another R.A.F. officer, previously listed "missing, believed-killed," but now known to be a prisoner of war, is Flying-Officer John Arthur Gillies, twenty-seven, son of Sir Harold Gillies, the famous plastic surgeon.

GREENLAND SEEKS FOOD SUPPLY IN U.S.

As a result of the interruption of communication between Denmark and Greenland a commission has left Greenland for Washington to discuss the possibility of insuring American food supplies to Greenland, says a Copenhagen telegram to the Stefani agency in Rome yesterday.—Reuter.



Vivien Leigh and Leslie Howard in "Gone With The Wind," the M.G.M. masterpiece which will probably be released in Hong Kong next month. "Gone With The Wind" enjoyed unprecedented success in Shanghai where it recently completed a phenomenal run of 43 days and piled up a prodigious gross of \$246,885.50, an all-time record.

SHOPS IN SCHOOL

Intensive training of women as shop assistants and the conversion of old hats into slippers for wounded soldiers form the latest examples of how the country is really "getting down" to the war.

Model shops are being used at South-East Essex Technical College, Barking, to train women to take the place of shop assistants called up for national service.

After six months training, these women, many of whom have husbands in the Army, will be ready to go behind the counter.

Husbands in Dukinfield and other Cheshire towns are liable to come home nowadays to find their favourite old hats sacrificed to their wives' sewing parties—and converted into slippers for wounded soldiers.

Even feminine headwear fashionable a couple of seasons ago is in some cases starting a new life as a comfort to the tired feet of Servicemen.

Started by women's sewing guilds in Cheshire, the idea of turning old hats into slippers has found favour with the Red Cross organisation in the county.

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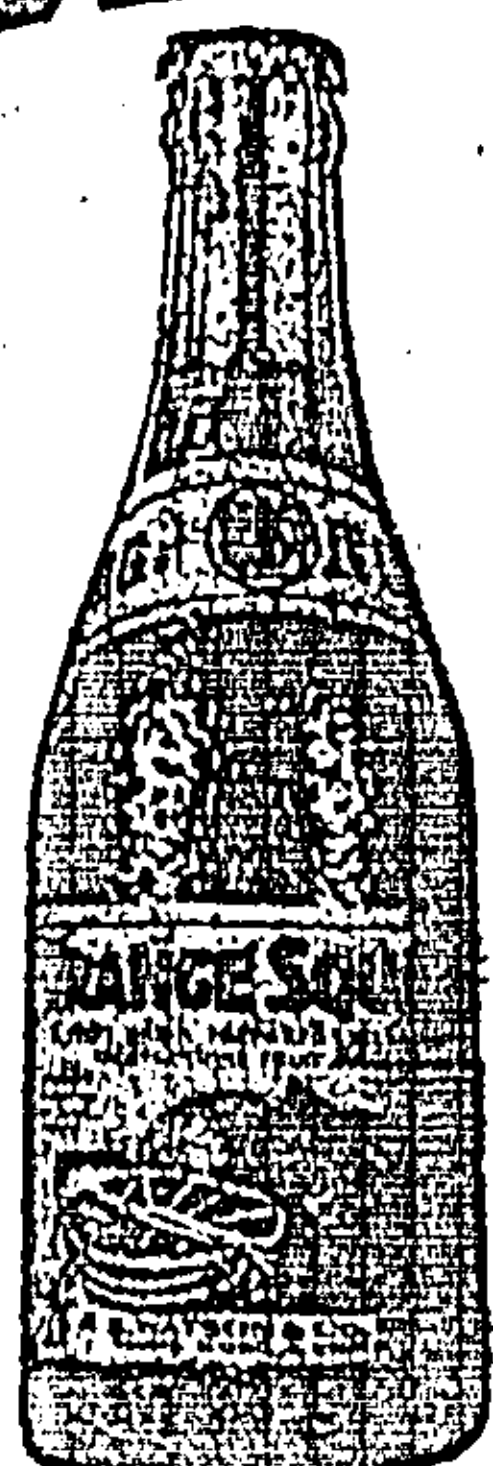
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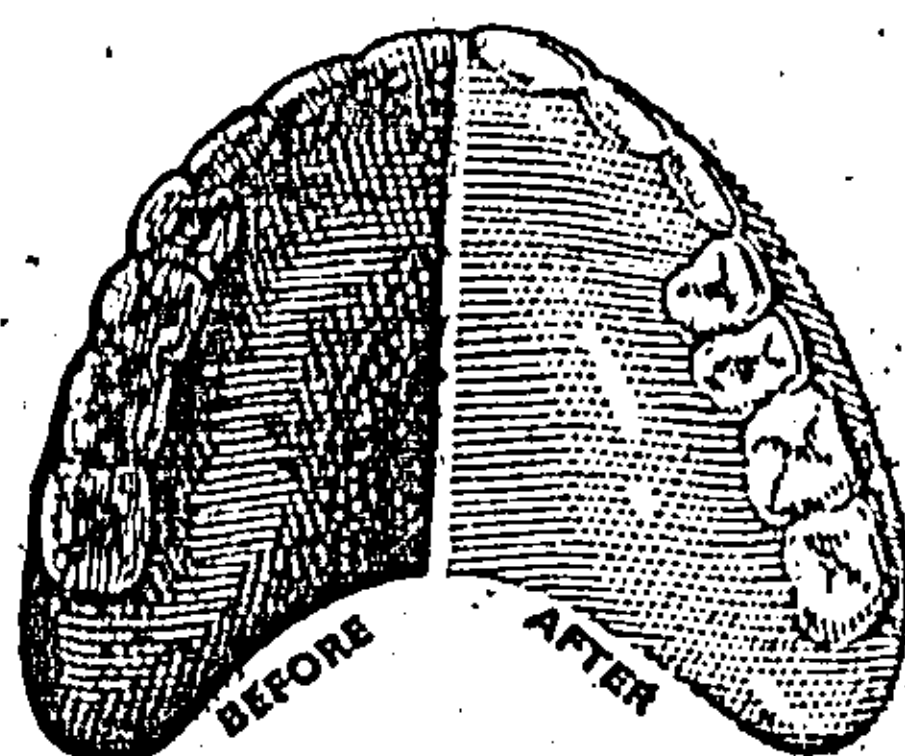
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POLAND UNDER THE DOMINATION OF GERMANY

THE GERMAN military victory over the armies of the Polish Republic ended the first phase of the onslaught on Poland. But the war continues today by different means and methods not against the Polish armed forces but against the conquered people.

Having secured victory in the field the Reich moved instantly towards its second objective—"living space" in the western provinces of Poland.

Long-prepared and carefully planned measures were put in hand to uproot everything Polish from the coveted territories and to hound the natives from their own countryside.

Schedules were worked out for the expulsion of the rest of the population from their homes are the showing the successive dates normal ending to these retaliatory campaigns.

Or, again, troops of S.S. or Nazi police will suddenly descend upon a small town, stop their lorries in a street chosen at random, arrest a few dozen bystanders, and order them to clean the streets aided by butal blows to instil into the unfortunate victims a proper respect for their German masters, and the townspeople consider themselves lucky if the Nazi convoy drives off without firing a parting volley of rifle shots at the unarmed civilians who have been made to witness the proceedings.

Sufferings Of The Refugees

The sufferings endured by the Poles of the western provinces during the winter defy description. Their homes were first of all looted of every shred of valuable property, their stocks of foodstuffs seized. The requisitioning of buildings by the Nazis and the destruction of many more during the fighting (which the Poles were forbidden to rebuild) led to serious overcrowding, which was further intensified by the presence of countless refugees. As overcrowding reached intolerable limits, as disease spread, and as famine conditions approached, the Nazi police and propagandists circulated rumours that bread and shelter were to be had at some place perhaps a hundred miles away. Desperate families, hoping that these rumours were true and ready to try any methods of escape, besieged the railway stations. In thousands they camped on the frozen platforms waiting for trains that never came (Polish coal was needed for the German war machine). Other thousands set off on foot, goaded by hunger, battling with sickness, seeking food, warmth, and a roof over their heads. A whole population of nomads, men and women, old and young, families with their small children, moved along the roads of Poland towards the interior.

Many of them took with them metal objects of one sort or another which they had saved from the wreck of their homes, hoping to get food from the invaders in exchange for the metal. Such hopes were usually disappointed. The Nazi authorities accepted the metal, but more often than not drove off the Polish owners with their rifles. Here and there German soldiers, and occasionally even S.S. men, treated the Poles with more humanity; the little they could do hardly affected the general tragedy. But it is known that there have been many cases of mental breakdown among the Reichswehr soldiers and even hardened members of the S.S. stationed in Poland, brought on by the gruesome character of the work they have been called upon to do. It is impossible to estimate with any accuracy the number of Poles who perished from exposure and hunger last winter, but the figure certainly runs into tens of thousands.

Wherever the Poles endeavoured to fight back, using guerrilla tactics, the only method of resistance left open to them, the German conquerors used every resource of military "frightfulness" against them. And even where no semblance of resistance was offered, where no excuse for retaliation existed, the same terrorism was levelled against a defenceless people. Only in exceptional cases have the Germans thought it necessary to make specific allegations against particular villages and towns, charging Polish persecution of former German inhabitants as a justification for the wildest acts of "revenge." A heavy crop of prison sentences and the forcible

Such is the fate of the Polish people under German rule. It is not merely that the long-standing German hatred and contempt for the Poles are now being given full rein; it is not merely the fact that a Polish life means nothing to the S.S. and S.A. men who are the new rulers of the country. More terrible still is that the German leaders intend—and they make no secret of their intention—systematically to reduce the entire population. The Nazi leaders know that henceforward they will have to reckon with a bitter Polish hatred of Germany and the Germans. They realise that, in spite of persecution and terror and, in spite of their attempts to corrupt the weaker elements among their victims into betrayal of their own country and service of the invader, that hatred will persist so long as Poland lives. If the course of the war should one day demand the presence elsewhere of the military and para-military formations now in Poland the Polish people might still prove a serious menace to the plans of the Nazi imperialists.

Extermination

The Nazis are coldly preparing against the possibility of such a danger; a part of the Polish nation is to be physically exterminated. The work of "reducing the numbers of the Polish population" is already under way and is proceeding methodically and ruthlessly. Driven within frontiers that are shrinking every day, deprived of their homes and livelihoods, barely existing under conditions that are steadily worsening, the Polish nation feels the knife at its throat. The continual references in the rantings of the Fuhrer to "ten million Poles" are not accidental; read in the context of the Nazi Terror in Poland the words have a shocking, hardly believable significance. It has been decided that the reduction of the Polish people has become a political necessity, and action is being taken accordingly. Mass sterilisation is only one of the methods by which the Nazis are seeking to encompass the murder of a whole nation. Compared with the policy of deliberate pauperisation and starvation, sterilisation seems almost humane.

The whole country, hermetically sealed against outside observers, has become a gigantic concentration camp in which all the brutalities and horrors of Dachau and Buchenwald are reproduced on a vastly larger scale. It says much for the courage of the Poles that attempts at organised resistance are still being made. The smaller peasantry in particular is fanatically determined to keep Polish resistance alive and to meet the Nazi Terror with a counter-stroke. The degree to which the Poles are able to fight back is for the

NO ENEMY SHIPS IN SUEZ

One result of the war with Italy is that all shipping to Italian East Africa by the Suez Canal has ceased automatically, although theoretically it can still go through the canal.

The convention of 1888 between all Maritime Powers established the canal as an international waterway open to all nations, even those at war, and Egypt's task is to ensure free navigation in time of peace or war.

To-day, as in the last war, the canal is still open to belligerents; but in practice it is closed to German and Italian shipping or shipping carrying goods to or from Italian East Africa by reason of the presence of Allied warships at either end carrying out a very effective blockade of the enemy's maritime communications.

To prevent sabotage which might impede free navigation, the canal banks are closely patrolled by the Camel Corps. Signal stations are strongly guarded.

There is considerable surprise that the rounding up of dangerous Italians, now practically complete, has been without trouble. Leading Italians had said that considerable resistance and no little sabotage were to be expected, but this appears to have been idle boasting. Everything has gone off peacefully. No single attempt to damage any vital point was made.

It is also remarkable, in view of the large Italian community engaged in every walk of life, that since Italy entered the war Italians have disappeared from circulation almost as suddenly and completely as silver coinage.

CANADIAN SOLDIER'S GESTURE

Into the War Savings Bureau at Wood Green, London, walked a Canadian soldier—wearing ribbons of the last war. He bought five shillings' worth of sixpenny savings stamps. Who would benefit he asked an official, in the event of his being killed. "The country," replied the official. "Right, the country may as well have the benefit now," said the Canadian. And, striking a match, he burned the stamps.

"CASE NO. 3"

On the application of a military officer at the Guildhall, London, a case was heard in camera. Its nature was not stated.

To preserve secrecy the gaoler did not announce the accused man's name when he entered the dock. He called "Case No. 3."

It was represented to the presiding magistrate, Alderman Sir Harry Twiss, that it was in the public interest that the proceedings should not be reported. He then ordered the court to be cleared.

ILL-TREATING NAZIS FICTION

The usual German fiction about the ill-treatment of Germans has been produced again—this time applied to the occupied zone in France.

Berlin Radio said that a number of murders had taken place. Those responsible, the announcer declared, would be mercilessly punished.

present limited; their successes have been small. And they are fighting a grim opponent—a National Socialist Reich whose deliberate intention it is to maim, subjugate, and exploit a whole people. Against such a foe the Poles will need all their courage and all the help that others can bring to them.



FORCE

When the philosophy of force holds the world in a fearsome grip, only a saint or an incurable pacifist will suggest that the terror can best be met by turning a submissive cheek to the aggressor's slap or meekly inviting his hardest kick by assuming an appropriately accommodating posture. Because he made his recent amazing appeal to every Briton to lay down arms and seize the weapon of non-violence, Mahatma Gandhi incurred not reproach but the reverent ridicule due to a saint in the guise of a practical politician. His gentle voice cries in the wilderness of horrors at the wrong moment. Of his sincerity there cannot be the slightest doubt. But his idealism, like that of many others, comes to grief on the rock of hard realities. He provokes the tough to laugh him to scorn when he seriously asks all Britons to invite Hitler and Mussolini to take what they want of British possessions—even of the "beautiful" British Isles themselves, with their "many beautiful buildings."

The Fuehrer may be a bit of an artist, and the Duce an aesthete in his spare moments; but their present drive for power is not dictated by a desire to feast their eyes on the architectural loveliness of England's green and pleasant land. The point the Mahatma wished to stress, however, was that it mattered little if Britons lose all their material belongings, so long as they retain their unconquerable souls and minds. Here he was assuming that the Nazi hordes, marching over the passive bodies of non-resisting Britons straight into their homes, would impose no subsequent restrictions on the freedom of the vanquished to exercise their mental powers and seek spiritual satisfaction in their own way. But he considered the possibility of the Nazi and Fascist guests refusing to allow their democratic hosts to vacate their peacefully invaded houses. In that event, all the non-violent resisters had to do is to submit to being slaughtered—every man, woman and child—rather than avow allegiance to false ideals.

It all sounds deliriously fantastic. We may next expect India's great-souled saint to suggest that Mr. Churchill should fly to Berlin with a message

At this moment the R.A.F. is awaiting the German raiders. All over Britain "Spitfires" and "Hurricanes," warmed-up and ready, await the order that will send them into the sky to seek their prey. This account of a day spent with them is taken from "Illustrated."

The crack fighter squadron we visit is one that shares the responsibility for the defence of Britain's "industrial middle." A certain squadron, stationed at—has a proud record in two wars. In this one already their "bag" is seven "Heinies."

But first we must go to an observer corps post. This, a key job in our air defence plan, belongs to civilians. Night and day two men are on duty, looking and listening.

He who stands at the sighting apparatus spots an aircraft high in the sky. He gives it possible, its identity, its direction and the altitude. His companion telephones the information to the observer corps centre.

Here, seated round a big table, are a dozen men wearing ear-phones. The message comes in from the post. The course and height of the aircraft is plotted on the table map around which they are gathered.

Within seconds of that report from the sky watchers the staff of that hush-hush concern, the operations room, know all about it. The controller, a senior officer of the R.A.F. who now fights his aerial battles over the telephones, issues orders.

As a result, an alarm bell jangles in the crew room where the pilots of the squadron are waiting. An airman on duty at the telephone, repeats the controller's instructions. The boys struggle rapidly into their flying gear.

They are already wearing flying jackets they call "Mae Wests." A moment ago they were resting or playing cards, or reading. Now there is intensive activity marked by an unflinching efficiency.

The ground crew has already streamed out to the waiting machines. Engines are started and "run-up," the pilots arrive at the double, fixing parachute harness and the combined microphone and oxygen mask as they run.

The following impressions of a visit to Chiang Kai-shek's capital some months ago are from an article by Gunther Stein in the "China Air Mail" (Hong-kong):

The spirit prevailing in Chungking, the temporary Chinese capital, is impressively strong and optimistic. The shortcomings of the backward provincial city—its sweltering summer, the appalling inconveniences of its situation on steep river-banks, and the lack of adequate communications with the outside world—add considerably to the great difficulties which the war has created for China; but they seem to stimulate rather than to daunt the energies of the Government and its officials.

One of the main activities of Chungking is "digging in" to make the new capital as immune

of peace and good-will and shake hands heartily with Hitler, as a first step towards the establishment of world peace on an unassailable basis. But those who smile at the Mahatma must pause to give him credit for his supreme moral courage in proclaiming a mission with which he honestly feels he has been entrusted by God. Meanwhile, the Empire prefers to hope that India will find herself able to respond to Lord Linlithgow's new offer and thus co-operate to the full in completing the mission which Britain, last bastion of liberty in Europe, has had entrusted to her by grim realities.

There was no trace of panic or war-weariness among the crowds, and the moment the "all-clear" sounded, everybody went silently back to work—or to bed. On the morning after the raid, which cost every inhabitant of Chungking at least four hours of sleep, business was going on as

usual though the heat was oppressive and the Japanese raiders were expected to return at any time.

While I was waiting for hours on the airfield to take the plane back to Hong Kong—the weather was too clear to risk a flight over the Japanese lines—some experts helped me to calculate the cost to Japan of that night's raid. About eighty bombers had made the 400-miles flight to Chungking and dropped their full load of bombs. 500,000 yen, or £30,000, was found to be a conservative estimate of the cost of fuel and bombs alone. Yet the result achieved was no more than the destruction of twenty civilian lives and some fifty dwelling-houses, and of whatever furniture had been left intact in the German Embassy after a former raid. No place of importance had been hit.

It will not be easy for the Japanese bombers to paralyse Chungking, even if they redouble their costly efforts. Chungking is safer than Hankow ever was. The Government is not worried about the new capital. Its troubles lie in a different field.

The Chinese leaders admit that the country's financial position is becoming increasingly difficult, especially with regard to the provision of foreign exchange for the payment of imported goods. But it is an exaggeration to say, as some observers do, that China's means of financing essential imports are already largely depleted. I was told in Chungking that about £60,000,000 of foreign commercial credits are still unexhausted. I was not able, however, to discover how tangible the undertakings of foreign partners to such credit agreements are. The practical value of the £20,000,000 credit from Belgium is especially difficult to establish. The total includes the third commercial credit which has just been granted to China by the Soviet Union as part of a new Sino-Soviet Commercial Treaty.

The extent of this credit is not divulged, but I was told that it

They clamber into the cockpits while aircraftmen fix safety straps. A "thumbs-up" signal from the flight commander, the "Hurricanes" are in the air, "undercarriage" are raised and the section goes off at a speed of about six miles a minute to intercept the reported raiders.

While the patrol speeds eastwards to intercept the suspected raiders, intensive work proceeds at the station.

In the crew room another section of pilots await a call. A patrol comes home. In a very short time the machines are refuelled and re-armed. Oxygen bottles are replaced. At an altitude of more than 10,000 feet pilots must breathe canned air.

On the station there is constant activity. In the armoury ammunition is being "belted up," guns are cleaned and repaired. Parachutes, in the special store devoted to their care, are tested re-packed.

The C. O., a young squadron leader is a firm disciplinarian but off duty his boys find him very human. He is one of the younger "ace" pilots.

His "boys" are of diverse types, though all share one characteristic—their tremendous, abiding enthusiasm for flying. Average age of the pilots in this squadron is twenty-three.

While we are there the C. O. makes arrangements for a night-flying patrol. After a conference with his flight commanders, the C. O. changes into flying kit.

Awesome indeed is the sight of a night-time patrol. In almost pitch blackness all that is to be seen is a swift-moving shadow flashing across the aerodrome and the lick of flame from the exhaust pipes of the 1,000 horse-power power-units, to the accompaniment of the bellow that only big supercharged engines can render.

The C. O. and his boys come back from their night patrol. We hear a sound in the distance that rises to a deep-throated roar—the section we saw off in search of that enemy raider is coming back. They wheel round the aerodrome and, in the dim flicker of the flare path, put down.

The end of the day? No fear—the fighter pilots keep a twenty-four hour watch. The squadrons are on the job all the time.

Chungking is the first Chinese city I have seen where only a small part of the population seems to be superfluous or occupied with futile activities. Almost everybody who is able to do his or her share is detailed to some useful work, which gives the city the appearance of an ant-hill. Chungking seems an ant-hill, too, in another respect: the big heel of the Japanese army is always threatening to destroy what these unceasing efforts are achieving. Japanese planes may come over at any moment to interrupt the bustle and to work havoc. Yet this thought does not seem to disturb those who are trained by two years of warfare.

I had a chance of watching them during an air alarm in daytime and during the first night raid. Every official grabbed a bag of important papers or whatever else was most valuable (the shelters have special accommodation for documents, etc.); women carried their children; an orderly exodus took place towards the many well-built shelters or up the wooded hill-sides into the country.

There was no trace of panic or war-weariness among the crowds, and the moment the "all-clear" sounded, everybody went silently back to work—or to bed. On the morning after the raid, which cost every inhabitant of Chungking at least four hours of sleep, business was going on as

Spirit Of Attack For Victory

Two things stand out from the course of the war so far that give the Empire encouragement and pride.

One is the qualitative superiority of all British fighting forces. The other is the consistent display of the offensive spirit in the period during which strategically the Empire stands on the defensive.

Let us see how this qualitative superiority is manifesting itself. The Navy has shown conspicuous daring and devotion to duty on every occasion. That was to be expected of it.

Its resources, its ability to deal with the unforeseen, afford new reason for satisfaction.

It has dealt faithfully with the U-boat menace. It has disproved enemy theories about the vulnerability of shipping by air attack.

Its organisation of the convoy system has been magnificently efficient.

Secrets of the magnetic mine and its antidote were discovered in a few days. In both legitimate submarine and mine warfare it has shown itself more than equal to the enemy.

The withdrawals from Norway and France—operations never practised—were amazing feats.

The handling of a difficult position with the French Navy showed the same capacity to deal with a situation without precedent.

In The Air And On Land

The quality of the R.A.F., both in personnel and material, has become world famous.

It has shown readiness to take risks and capacity to come through them safely.

In bombing accuracy and air combat it has established absolute supremacy.

The Army has had unfortunate experiences and suffered from the mistakes of the French High Command.

But that the morale and tactical skill of the Army is of the highest order is proved by the conduct of the withdrawal from Belgium and the final retreat to Dunkirk.

Only very efficient staff work could have held the B.E.F. together and effected its re-embarcation with so little loss of personnel under the circumstances.

The readiness of our men to

counter-attack, even when exhausted by terrifically long marches, shows how deeply ingrained was the offensive spirit.

It will be noted that the attack made by British divisions on Arras was the only real attempt made by the retreating army of the Allies to cut its way through the enveloping German forces.

On the Egyptian frontier and on the borders of Abyssinia, our troops have been enterprising and constantly taking the initiative.

Should the Germans succeed in setting foot on the shore of Britain, we may feel confident that our defence will lack neither speed nor violence.

And in Britain the Army should never require to meet overpowering numbers or weight of armament.

That the Navy and Royal Air Force can guarantee.

Spirit Of Attack

I turn to consider the many manifestations of the offensive spirit of our fighting forces.

The Navy, with the assistance of the Royal Air Force, wages unceasing war against the enemy's submarines and surface ships in the open seas and their defended bases.

It has taken prompt and daring action to prevent the French Navy falling in enemy hands.

A timid, defensive policy, to the excessive concentration of

By
Major-General
Sir Chas. Gwynn

naval units in Home waters in consequence of the invasion threat would have immobilised the Navy and led to the loss of opportunities.

The R.A.F., in spite of numerical inferiority, has pursued a similar course. It attacks the enemy's offensive preparations at the fountain-head. Its bombing aircraft carried the war into the enemy territory on every front, attacking air and naval bases, munition factories, and land and water communications.

Our fighter aircraft never hesitated to engage numerically superior forces, either of enemy bombing aircraft or fighter escorts.

It has been the enemy who, even in superior numbers, sought safety by evading combat.

The R.A.F. on the other hand, has not been perturbed by anti-aircraft fire, in making their attacks effective.

The Army has not had the same opportunity as the other fighting services to show its offensive spirit.

Britain manifestly must wait until the enemy is within reach to take offensive action.

But there is ample evidence from Norway, Belgium and Northern France that the British Army is inspired with high courage, imagination and aggressiveness.

is "bigger than the American credit of about £50,000,000 extended by the United States Export-Import Bank." Chungking is now satisfied that Russian assistance will at least remain on the same scale as hitherto. Altogether it would seem that the commercial credits still available will be sufficient to finance China's imports for military needs for a considerable time to come.

Moreover, I was assured by General Chiang Kai-shek as well as by the Minister of Economic Affairs that China had now achieved self-sufficiency in small arms and small-arms ammunition.

The country could carry on the war for years, even if the last remaining trade routes to the outside world were to be interrupted by the Japanese blockade of the French port of Haiphong and the British port of Rangoon.

As to other financial resources, it may be estimated that earlier this year roughly £20,000,000 must have been left of the old silver cover of the currency, before £5,000,000 of it was used for the creation of the British-Chinese stabilisation fund. Even if there should have been further calls in the meantime, the silver reserve must still be considerable.



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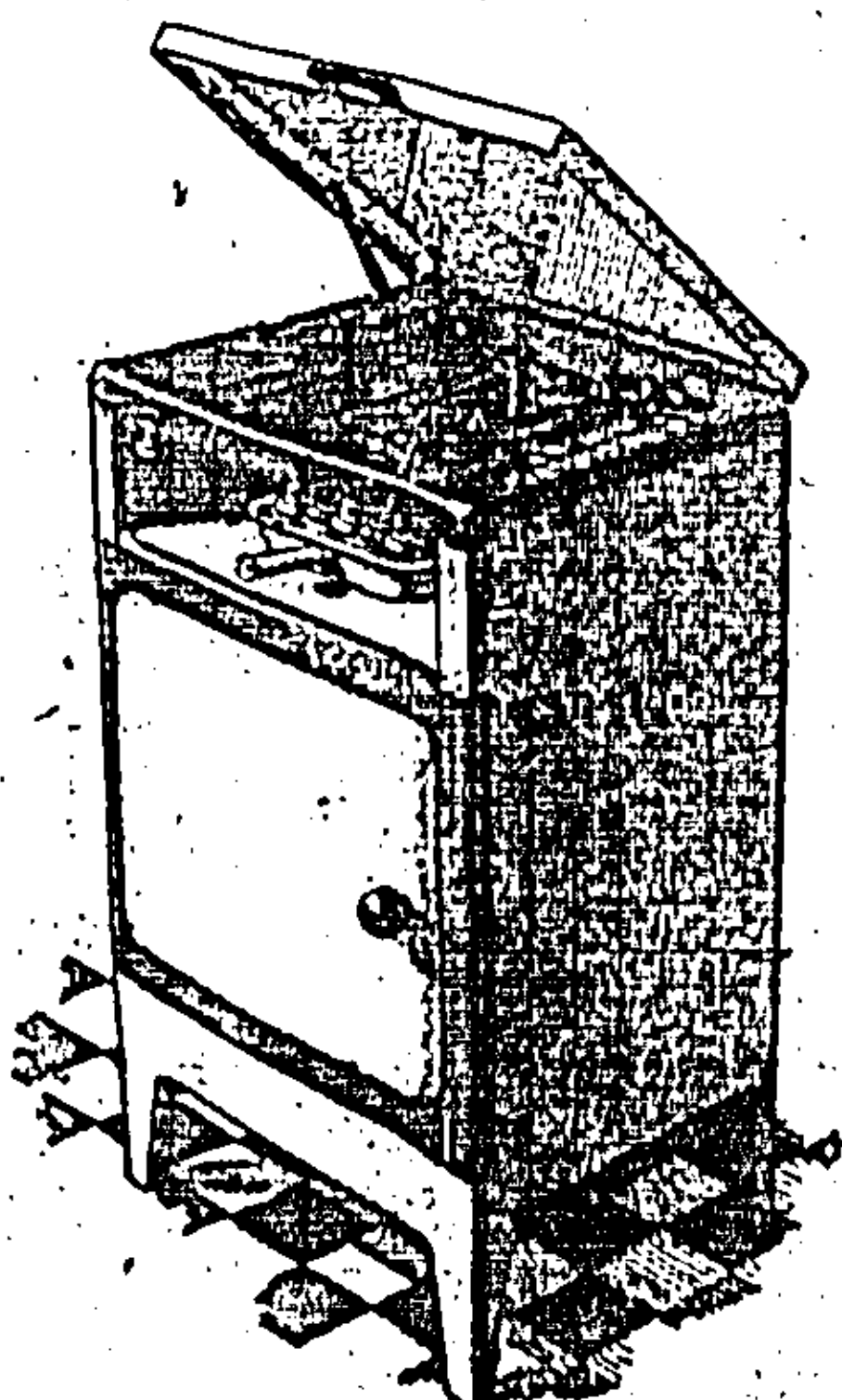
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ITALY CANNOT INCREASE WAR STOCKS

THE NINE MONTHS of non-belligerency were profitable for Italy. September had caught her with her war stocks depleted after Mussolini's two campaigns, and she had to tell Germany in almost so many words that she could not go to war even if she would.

But during the autumn, winter and spring she has been rapidly building up her war stocks and her war industries, little restricted by the Allied blockade, which for political or diplomatic reasons did not err on the side of strictness.

So long as there was a chance that she would keep out of the war the Allied Cabinets did not feel justified either in provoking a crisis or in depriving Italy of means for defence at a time of European tension. In point of fact the clamp was applied only a few days before Mussolini gave the signal.

Now the clamp is fast and sure. In September Italy had barely a fortnight's supply of petrol; now she has enough for some months—but she will get little more, except from Rumania and from Albania. Hemmed in the Mediterranean by the Allied strength at Gibraltar and in the Suez, her overseas trade is almost entirely gone. She will have to live on her hump. Germany has added to her own stocks by supplies gained in raids on neighbouring countries—Denmark, Norway, and the Low Countries. But it is hard to see how, or even where, Italy could gain similar additions by attempts at similar raids. The countries near her are either poor or well defended.

Balkan Markets

Perhaps Italy may hope to add to her supplies more or less peacefully from the Balkan countries, but—without falling into any wishful thought that Germany and Italy may bicker—it is none the less true that as Italy seeks to develop her purchases in the Balkan markets she will be competing with German demands. At any rate, even if there is no competition between them, even if there is an arrangement, both countries will be drawing from a common pool, a pool which is almost the only one left to them now that the Mediterranean is closed.

Until Mussolini's "irrevocable decision" caused the gates to be closed, Italy got by far the greater part of her imports from countries outside the Mediterranean. In 1938 she imported 1,571,000 quintals of raw cotton. Of these at least 1,537,000 quintals came from Allied countries and from neutrals outside the Mediterranean. She imported 14,742,000 quintals of crude oil; of these over 13,500,000 came from Allied or extra-Mediterranean countries. The same proportions are true for scrap iron and raw wool, and are almost as high for iron ore. These figures show what the closing of the Mediterranean gates means for Italy in the long run.

The Allied naval sentinels at each end of the sea will now apply the contraband control automatically. Even within the Mediterranean Allied warships may be expected to stop supplies which Italy may hope to get from her own possessions or from neutral States around the sea.

Poor Credit

It was the knowledge that her supplies would largely end from the moment she came into the war that drove Italy to make all the purchases she could during the past nine months. Even so she could not do all that she wished. Her credit abroad was bad, and she had to draw heavily upon her resources of gold and her foreign exchange, leaving herself only 100,000,000 dollars in gold and 38,000,000 dollars in foreign exchange. Gaps have been left in her purchases; and at home, in spite of her tremendous drive for production, she could not overcome the natural deficiencies of the country. Her own coal deposits, for example, are negligible. She has to import 12,000,000 tons a year for her metallurgical, chemical, and other industries, and for her railways, of which only a third run on hydro-electric power and which in times of dry weather (as at present) have to go largely on coal.

Of her coal imports, the 3,000,000 tons which she used to obtain from the United Kingdom will now be cut off. Although her strenuous efforts to get German coal have been successful so far, it seems unlikely that the level of supply will be maintained. Lack of trucks is being felt. In addition the German railway system has been showing increasing signs of strain, and the Frankfurt-Basel section which carries 40 per cent. of the coal to Italy is highly vulnerable.

The maximum capacity of the Italian steel industry is 4,000,000 tons a year, but the highest output so far is 2,000,000 tons, and is hardly likely to remain at that. How far other industries will be affected is seen in the figures of her annual imports from outside the Mediterranean: 75,000 tons of copper, 4,000 tons of nickel, 4,000 tons of tin, 30,000 tons of rubber, 250,000 tons of castor and other oilseeds, 40,000 tons of wool, and a quantity of tallow. She will find herself deficient in molybdenum, cobalt, and tungsten.

Indian food resources are also limited. While she has made great progress toward self-sufficiency in wheat, she has had in recent years to import an average of 500,000 tons, together with 100,000 tons of maize, 75,000 tons of potatoes (largely from Germany), 30,000 tons of meat, 100,000 tons of fish (from France and Scandinavia), and 900,000 tons of phosphate for fertilizer. Italians can live on little for a long time, but scarcity begins to tell when added to war strain.

DAFFODIL FORTUNE

A daffodil expert, Mr. Robert Ormon Backhouse, of Hereford, England, has left a fortune of £31,000, amassed by the cultivation of daffodils. He grew blue daffodils and red daffodils, and experts came even from Holland, to buy his bulbs. His assistant, Miss Stella Tiddpratt, was almost as clever with bulbs as he, and in his will he left the income from £5,000 to Miss Tiddpratt and the income from a further £2,000 on condition that, if required by the executor she would assist him for not more than two years in the management of his house and garden, and especially of his stock of bulbs.

ACTOR COULDN'T EAT HIS FAVOURITES

A British West African, Mr. James Spencer Desmond Godonu, film and stage actor, claimed £60 damages from Barkets (Contractors) Ltd., London, canteen contractors, who admitted liability, because he was so ill after drinking their sarsaparilla in a film studio-canteen that he "even now could not eat his favourite foods of rice, stewed meat, hot pepper, yams and fu-fu". Judge Sir Mordaunt Snagge asked what fu-fu was? And was told it is made of semolina and ground rice and is cooked very hard. A doctor said that the drink was probably contaminated by the vessel in which it was mixed, and Mr. Godonu was awarded £12, 15s. damages and costs.

WOUNDED TOMMY'S HEROIC ESCAPE

A Tommy in a London hospital, the first wounded British prisoner to escape from the Germans, tells an unusual story of his fight—a venture marked by grim determination to win his freedom.

When a unit of the ordnance corps was attacked by German tanks, it was forced to retreat into a wood, and this 22-year-old Dagenham man was left behind, wounded in the shoulder. He was taken prisoner and returned to a German dressing station where he found a number of French wounded.

Next morning as the prisoners were being moved out, he took advantage of the guard's back being turned for a moment to leap a wall and hide behind a hedge. He was not missed at the moment.

The next four days he hardly remembers. His wound and the difficulty of travelling made his mind a blur but he remembered that at one farm the family gave him civilian clothes and at another where he called at night, he obtained food.

Dash Through Fire

On the fifth day he found himself in a village recently bombed and taken. He hid in a ditch for several hours to avoid a party of Germans nearby.

Finally he made a dash for a nearby canal and in the face of continued firing managed to reach the other side. He took shelter in the undergrowth until he had recovered and then moved on. Two miles along, he met French troops who mistook him for a fifth columnist because of his civilian clothes.

He proved his integrity by his identity disc, which had not been taken from him, and they took him to a hospital. He eventually reached England.

BRITAIN COMPETING IN N.E.I.

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

Recent British efforts to obtain a stronger economic foothold in the Netherlands East Indies will not deflect Japan in her commercial advance in the South Seas, the Tokyo "Chugai Shogyo" states, quoting Government officials.

It points out that Britain, almost as though she were trying to keep abreast of the Japanese drive southward, has taken steps to improve her own trade relations with the Indies.

Only lately, the "Chugai" says, Australia and the Netherlands Indies concluded a new trade agreement providing for the Indies sale, without restriction, of tea, coffee, fruit, and other goods to Australia.

Moreover, the Japanese newspaper declares, the British Government has established a 100,000,000-guilder credit for the N.E.I., while the latter has ordered 4,000,000 guilders' worth of cotton goods from England.

Cotton trade quarters in Japan look on these developments with "sour faces," the "Chugai" states.—Havas.

CZECH CABINET MEETS IN BRITAIN

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

The locally-formed Czechoslovakian Cabinet met in London and worked to define the exact duties of each member, as a preliminary to the envisioned convocation of a Czech parliament on British territory. Premier Jan Stranek presided over the Cabinet meeting.—Havas.

D.S.O. COLONEL SWAM, SAVED HIS TROOPS

THE STORY of eight men is the story of the British Army in Flanders: the story of a brigade decimated but indomitable; the story of a surrounded battalion which broke through and crossed a river by swimming and wading; the story of a company, cut off, which fought its way through the German lines marching forty miles in fourteen hours.

Acting Brigadier D. W. Furlong took command of the 6th Infantry Brigade in its withdrawal from Belgium. When the brigade arrived in the Aire-La Basse Canal sector it was found that the sector of the front allotted to it was in enemy hands.

When ordered to retake the line of the canal, the brigade acted with the utmost courage and determination. Although complete success was denied it the brigade stuck to its task, thereby holding the enemy for forty-eight critical hours despite heavy casualties.

Finally surrounded but indomitable, the remnants of the brigade were led back to our lines by the gallant leadership and example of brigadier Furlong.

Although the brigade was decimated, the period May 26 to May 28 must be regarded as epic days in its history.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Stephenson was commanding a battalion of the Dorsets when it was surrounded near Festubert on May 28.

After dark Lieutenant-Colonel Stephenson personally guided the battalion through the German lines, crossing the line of advance of an enemy armoured division.

Beat Five Tanks

At the river Lys the bridges had been blown up, but by swimming and wading he got his battalion across and rejoined the brigade.

Major L. F. Morling, during the withdrawal from the River Dyle to Dunkirk, was in command of a field company of the Royal Engineers. His company's skill in

firing demolitions contributed greatly to the success of the withdrawal.

At St. Venant on May 27 enemy tanks pierced the line and he was cut off from his division.

He led his company through the enemy column, and after two further encounters with the enemy rejoined his division with his company in good order, having marched forty miles in fourteen hours.

Corporal William Stewart, of the Royal Tank Regiment, R.A.C., was in charge of a cruiser tank which knocked out five German tanks. This operation was of inestimable value.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. P. Miller commanded a battalion of the Cameron Highlanders, which held out until completely surrounded, and then withdrew through the enemy lines.

This resistance prevented the enemy from turning the right flank of the French troops on the Camerons' left.

He Always Got Through

Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. K. Money, R. Scots, continued to lead his battalion until he was wounded. Even then he insisted on being brought to Brigade Headquarters to report before being taken to an aid post.

Acting-Major R. G. Watson, R. Scots, rescued two survivors of an

FRANCE IN AXIS CAMP

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

An analysis of the principles that the German and Italian peace delegates will lay down as the basis for the eventual peace treaty, is contained in "Le Temps." The article was signed by P. Gentizon, for a long time "Le Temps" correspondent in Rome.

He continued with the statement:

"One of the most important problems of the war will be that of the creation of Governments of a corporative or totalitarian nature, so that all the peoples of our continent shall no longer speak more than one political language and because of that, end up by understanding each other."

"Rome and Berlin", Mr. Gentizon asserted, "believe that when the same principles dominate the continent from Portugal to Finland — for Soviet Russia appears to be excluded from the Europe of to-morrow — it will be easier to establish a general entente guaranteeing peace; to assure progressive disarmament, which would relieve European national budgets from the heavy burden of military expenditure, and to organize a new European economic order." — Havas.

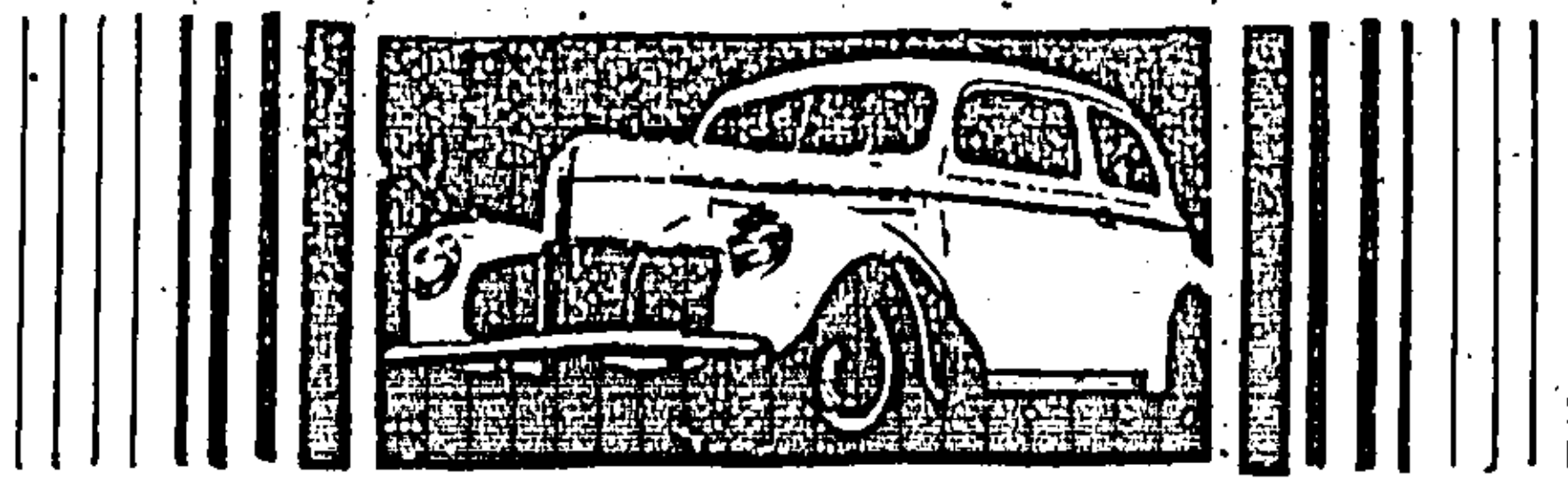
Unsuccessful counter-attack, then led his company to another counter-attack, which was successful.

Captain H. Pickard, Royal Signals, always had an alternative line ready by the time the enemy cut his telephone lines. By this skill and initiative he kept fighter aircraft fully informed right up to the moment of evacuation.

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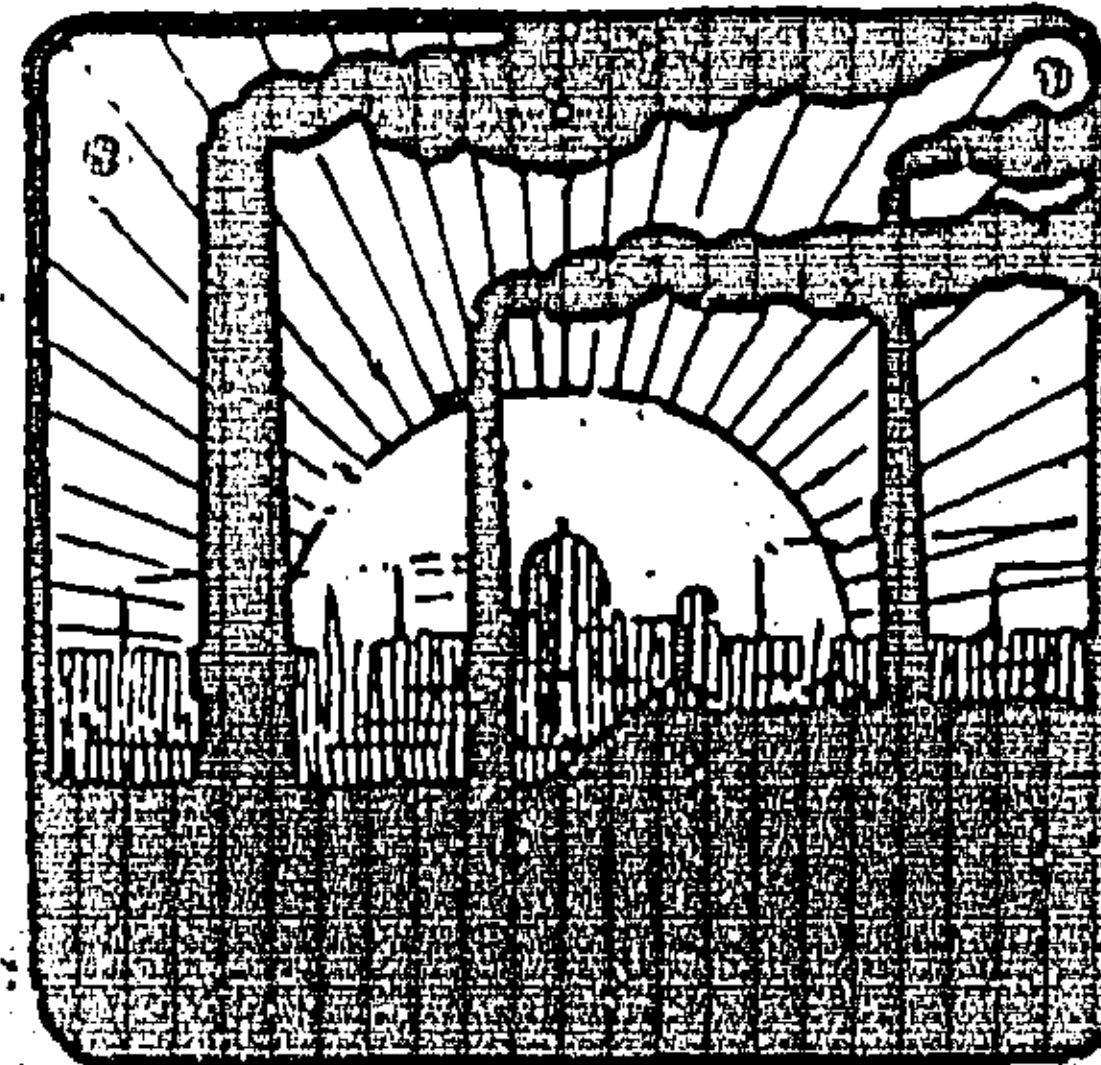
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OPENS TO-MORROW
AT THE KING'S

WRITERS APPEAL TO WORLD CONSCIENCE

AT THIS MOMENT, when the future, not of our nation alone but that of all nations, is being decided, we, the undersigned English writers, members of the International P.E.N. Club (London Centre), ask to be heard by the writers of other countries — from the "Publishers' Circular."

Our country has been blamed in the past for actions most manifestly taken because we hoped by them to avert war. We failed. We failed to check the deliberate and carefully prepared violence which has invaded and killed in one country after another Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and France. Where the invading armies of Germany have gone, unarmed men and women and children have been mercilessly killed, and freedom of mind and spirit has been crushed out.

It is not only life which is threatened. It is freedom of conscience, and if it is lost, as it is lost wherever the Nazi power extends, life itself is not worth a breath. We ask all those who have still the liberty to speak, and to think, to consider what this means.

Fighting For Every People

We ask you to make it clear to people in your country that we with our Allies are not fighting only for ourselves, but for the belief we share with every man, of any race and religion, who holds that men should respect each other and minds should be free. We are fighting for our own lives. We are fighting in the hope to end this war before more children, innocent if anyone is, have been slaughtered, in their homes and as they flee from their homes. But inasmuch as we are fighting for the consciences of our children, we are fighting for the

people of every nation. Without exception.

We ask you to know this. We ask you, with the confidence that you will judge us fairly, to support us as best you can in a struggle which is not ended yet. We do not expect defeat. We expect danger and we are able to face it. We expect your belief in us. And we pledge ourselves on our part to remember that a lasting peace can be based only on justice. We do not desire and we will set our faces against revenge.

We appeal to each one of you individually to pass our words on, by every means, to the nations of the world.

Storm Jameson, President;
Hermon Ould, General Secretary.

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PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 12th day of August, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Magazine Gap Road, in the Colony of Hong Kong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements				Contents in sq. ft.	Annual Rental	Upset Price
			N.	S.	E.	W.			
1	Inland Lot No. 6054.	Magazine Gap Road, opposite Inland Lot No. 2310.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	As per sale plan	About 16,200	\$298 \$4,050

PUBLIC AUCTION

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 12th day of August, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Mong Kok, in the Colony of Hong Kong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

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PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements				Contents in sq. ft.	Annual Rental	Upset Price
			N.	S.	E.	W.			
2	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 4255.	Between Fa Yuen Street and Sai Yee Street.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	As per sale plan	About 22,500	\$414 \$55,250

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WINNING CONTRACT

(By The Four Aces)

A DOUBLE DISAPPOINTMENT
West was so disappointed at not being allowed to play for game at hearts that he didn't pay enough attention to the opening lead. The result gave him another disappointment.

South, Dealer

East-West vulnerable

♠ K J 10 6
♥ 4
♦ 10 7 2
♣ J 10 6 2
♠ 2
♥ K Q J 8
♦ 3
♣ K 9 6
♠ K Q 4 3
♠ A Q 9 8 7 3
♥ 7 6 5 2
♦ 6 4
♣ A

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♠	2♥	2♠	3♥
Pass	4♥	Pass	Pass
4♠	Dbt.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

After North's free raise, South was ready to sacrifice at four or even five spades if need be. He

avoided bidding three spades, however, since he was willing to defend if his partner could double a heart game with no more encouragement than the opening bid.

West opened the King of hearts and no subsequent defence could defeat South's four-spade contract. West hastily shifted to a trump, but it was too late for South could ruff his three hearts in the dummy.

With strength in three suits and an indication of strength in his partner's hand, West should have realised that the North-South bidding was based largely on ruffing power. An opening trump lead was clearly in order. Whenever Declarer led hearts, East would win and lead another trump; and South would be able to ruff only two hearts instead of three in the dummy.

Yesterday you were the dealer and, with neither side vulnerable, you held:

♠ 7
♥ A K Q 8
♦ A K J 6
♣ Q 10 6 3

ANSWER: Bid one heart. The simplest rule with three four-card suits is to bid the suit immediately below the singleton. Score 100% for one heart, 40% for one diamond or one club.

QUESTION NO. 495

To-day you hold the same hand, as David Bruce Burnstone's partner, and the bidding continues:

You	Schenken	Burnstone	Jacoby
1♥	Pass	1♠	Pass
(?)			

What do you bid? (Answer tomorrow.)

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BARONET SHOT DEAD

Sir George Vernon, Bart., who a year, or two ago was invited by Sir Oswald Mosley to become a Fascist candidate for Parliament, was found shot dead at his home in Droitwich. A revolver was found near the body.

At a meeting of Worcestershire farmers, Sir George proposed a vote of thanks to Mosley, who had addressed the meeting.

It was following this meeting that Sir George was invited to become a Fascist candidate, but he declined.

Sir George was often outspoken, particularly so when some of his household goods were seized and sold because he refused to pay the tithe due from Hanbury Hall and its park.

Once Sir George, after attending court on a tithe summons, said: "No snivelling parson is going to read any service

over me, because I am not going to be buried in the churchyard." This was an allusion to the fact that a parson was suing him for tithe on part of the churchyard.

AMATEUR TITLE FIGHT

When chairman of the Droitwich County Magistrates, he advocated more severe punishment for motoring offences.

He sentenced a motorist to four months' imprisonment for dangerous driving, and resigned from the Bench when the conviction was quashed.

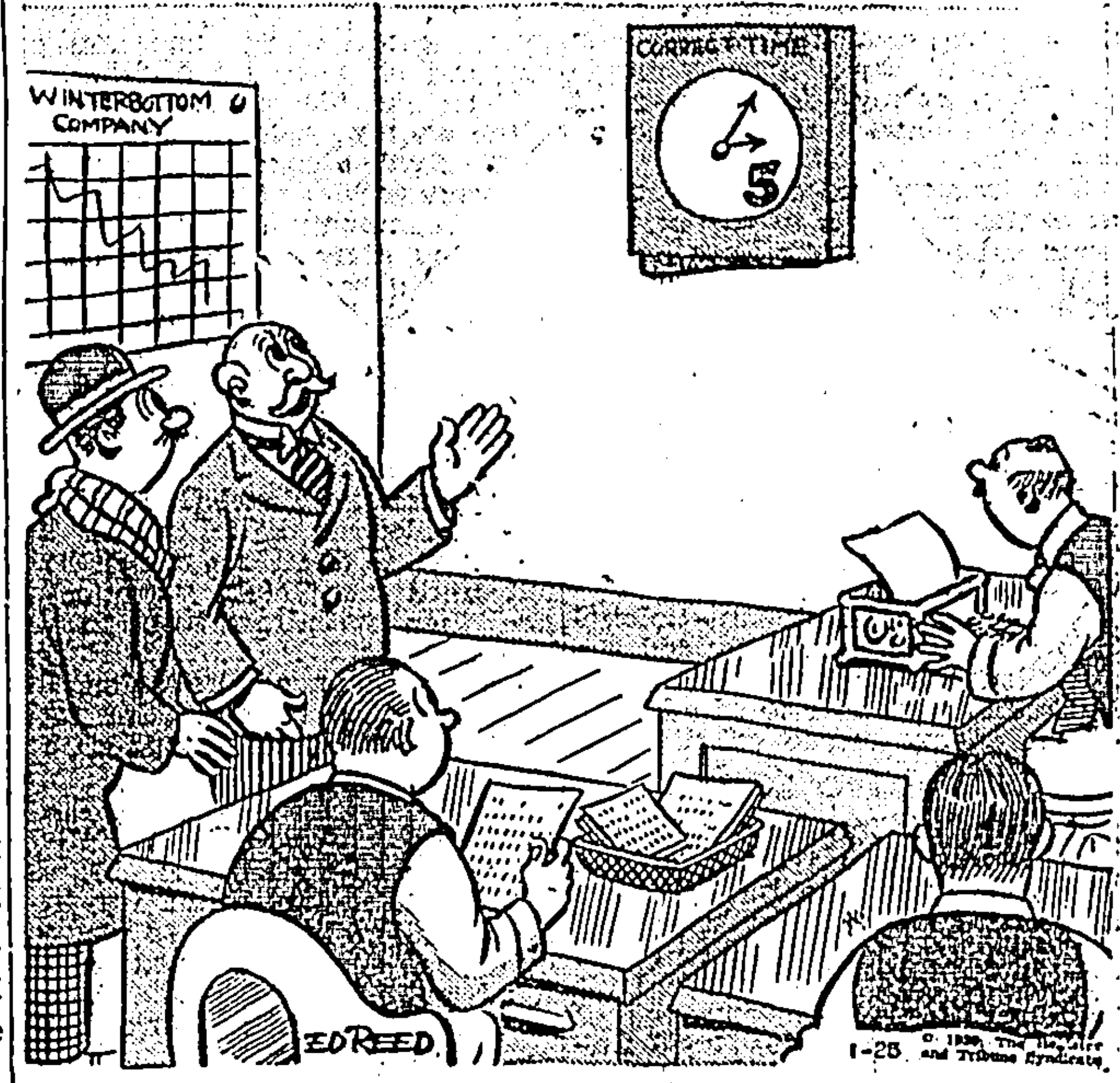
Sir George, who lived at Hanbury Hall, Droitwich, was seventy-four last September.

Forty years ago he fought for the amateur light-weight championship of England.

He was at one time a captain in the Worcestershire Yeomanry, and was a deputy-lieutenant of the county.

OFF THE RECORD

By ED REED.



"I had it specially designed—it's the only hour they're interested in anyway."

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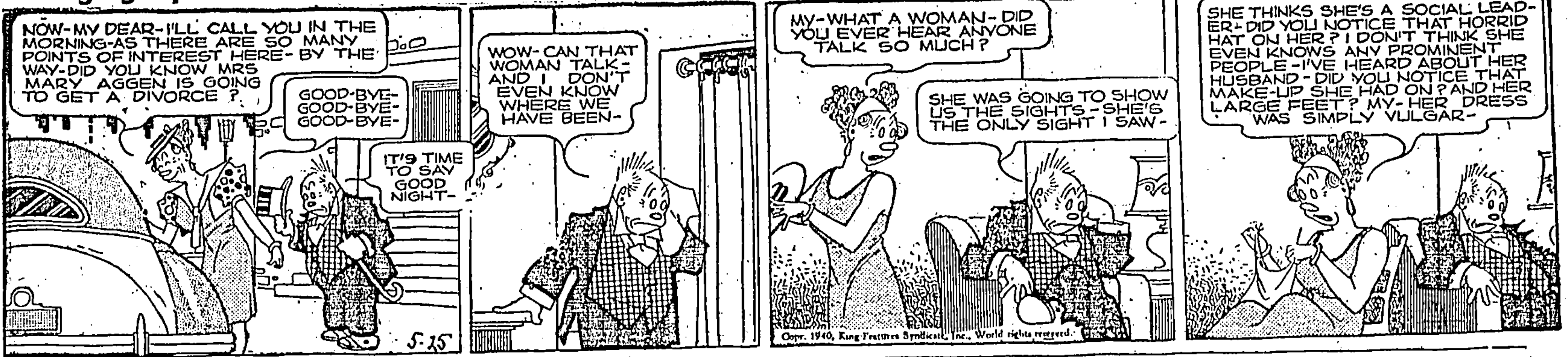
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Donations will be received by The South China Morning Post. Cheques should be made payable to "War Fund—South China Morning Post, Limited."

All donations will be acknowledged in the columns of The S. C. M. Post.

Bringing Up Father



A PAGE FOR WOMEN

Nourishing Puddings

The one thing we all hate in a pudding is excess weight. Although our confections may look expansive—nay, positively puffed up—they should be as light as a feather, and as melting in the mouth as butter. The right proportions of ingredients have a good deal to do with a successful pudding, together with light fingers when it's necessary to rub fat into flour, and a strong wrist for mixtures that need beating.

Steamed Raisin Pudding And Sauce

½ lb. self-raising flour
4 ozs. margarine or butter
4 ozs. raisins

For the sauce:—

1 oz. flour
1 oz. butter or margarine
½ pint of milk
1 tablespoon castor sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla essence

Rub the margarine into the flour, add raisins and mix with cold water to a stiff, dry paste. Steam in a greased pudding basin covered with grease-proof for three hours.

To make the sauce, melt the butter in a small pan (enamel or aluminium, so that the colour of the sauce is preserved). Stir in the flour with a wooden spoon and wait until butter and flour bubble all over. Draw the pan off the heat and add a little milk. Stir briskly with the wooden spoon until you have a perfectly smooth mixture. Then add the rest of the milk, stirring well all the time. Put the pan back on the flame and bring to the boil, still stirring, and boil for two or three minutes. Then add the castor sugar and vanilla essence.

Baked Lemon Pudding

2 ozs. flour
2 ozs. sugar
1 oz. margarine or butter
1 egg
1 pint hot milk

Grated rind of 1 lemon
Cream margarine and sugar, mix in the flour and lemon rind. Then add the hot milk little by little. Stir till quite smooth. Last of all, add the beaten egg. Bake in greased pie-dish in moderate oven for three-quarters of an hour to one hour.

Steamed Jam Pudding

8 ozs. flour
2 small eggs
3½ ozs. margarine or butter
4 tablespoons jam
4 ozs. sugar
1½ teaspoons baking powder
½ pint milk and water

Sieve the flour and baking powder into a basin, and rub in the fat. Stir in sugar, make a well in the centre and add the beaten eggs one by one. Add the milk and water, beat well. Grease a pudding basin and put the jam into it. Pour on the pudding mixture, and steam for two hours.

Baked Sponge Pudding

½ lb. self-raising flour
4 ozs. margarine or butter
4 ozs. sugar
2 eggs
Little milk

Rub the margarine into the flour, add sugar, mix to a light, moist dough with the milk and eggs, and bake in a greased pie-dish or baking tin for one hour in a fairly hot oven. Serve sprinkled with sugar.

Date Sponge Pudding

½ lb. dates (stoned and chopped)
2 ozs. sugar
2 ozs. butter
6 ozs. self-raising flour
½ teacup milk
1 or 2 eggs
Pinch of salt
Cream fat and sugar together, add eggs well beaten in the milk. Stir in the flour gradually, then the chopped dates and salt, beat-

ing well. Steam for one and a half hours.

Baked Pudding With Fruit Sauce

½ lb. self-raising flour
4 ozs. butter or margarine
Little milk
1 egg
4 ozs. sugar

For the sauce:—

1 teaspoon cornflour
4 tablespoons sweet fruit juice (orange or juice from tinned fruit).

Rub the margarine into the flour, add sugar, mix to a light, moist dough with milk and beaten egg and bake in a pie-dish or baking tin well greased, for one hour in a fairly hot oven.

For the sauce, mix the cornflour with cold water. Add fruit juice. Bring to the boil, and boil until sauce thickens.

-She Made It Herself!

The flowers that bloom in the spring make the gayest of hats and cost very little. The florists' windows just now are a joy to the eye and you'll find faithful copies of these lovely blooms in the shops.

Try your hand at making the posy hat sketched. It is quite easy. The rounded part of the top of an old hat will do for a foundation—be it felt, straw or ribbon.

First cut it to a size 6 in. deep by 5 in. wide—these measurements are for an average head (you may need it a little larger if your face is broad). Then bind the edge with a bias tape.

The flowers required for the hat illustrated are one red rose, two pink carnations and a spray of lilies of the valley. Sew these to the foundation with the stalks bunched to the back.

Try the hat on as you work and watch the effect in your mirror so that you keep your flowers well spread out and avoid a narrow effect.

The addition of a bow of stiffened veiling will give any necessary height and width, and ends should float down over your hair.

To keep the hat firmly on the head, affix ribbon either side and join with fine elastic as shown in the small diagram below.

For wear in a country town use ribbon instead of veiling and meadow flowers, which will combine beautifully in giving you a colourful hat—buttercups, daisies, small poppies and cornflowers.

Blue outfits are fashionable this year. Anemones in soft petunia and red tints will harmonise, and you will need only a few blooms to cover your cap completely as they can be stitched flat, each petal being lightly caught with thread. White marguerites with brown centres are good with green outfits.

Remember that flower hats are economical and becoming for bridesmaids, and even the bride herself can make a charming headdress from small shaggy white chrysanthemums, or camellias topped with a jaunty butterfly-bow-of-tulle.

Look through your workbox, you may have some small lengths of ribbon—these looped between the flowers help to reduce the number.

This idea gives you plenty of scope for artistic colour schemes, so get out that old hat, start right in on the crown and deck it with flowers.

Treating Minor Accidents

Small accidents can usually be treated successfully at home—if you know how!

Those Horrid Blisters!

Do not break blisters. If the blister has been caused by a burn, quickly place the part in a solution made from one dessertspoonful of baking soda to one pint of warm water. This will relieve the pain.

Dress the injury by putting on strips of clean linen or lint soaked in clean soda solution. Cover with cotton wool and loosely bind.

If the blister has been caused by the rubbing of a shoe heel, apply a clean dressing of lint well smeared with boracic ointment and bind up. It is most important to cover the blister.

Stressing Strains

A muscle strain is rather different, but there will be severe pain and probably swelling. Cramp may follow. Get the injured child into the most comfortable position and apply a hot compress.

To make this, place an open clean tea towel over a basin. On it put a piece of flannel or lint folded into four. Pour over the flannel some boiling water. Quickly fold the ends of the tea towel and wring the flannel dry. Shake

for a second to release the steam, then place on the injury. Cover with a piece of oiled silk or grease-proof paper larger than the compress, and loosely bind. Renew the dressing when cool.



Gold-digging Gertie says it's too bad when a romance fades but after all it's the present that counts.

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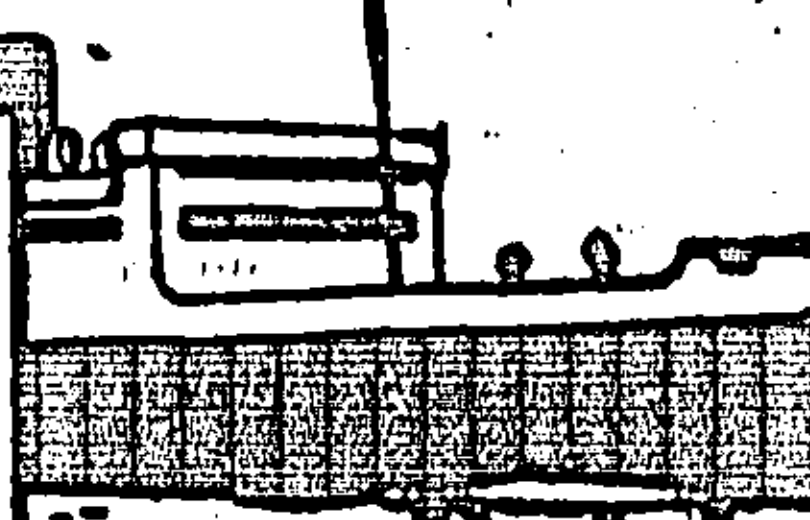
O. S. K. SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG SUBJECT TO CANCELLATION

NEW YORK via Japan, Los Angeles and Panama, Call Direct at Cristobal, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore	Tosan Maru	22nd Aug.
RIO-DE-JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO & BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Cape Town	Brasil Maru	19th Sept.
MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM, BEIRA, LOURENCO MARQUES, DURBAN, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN & SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Singapore & Colombo	Arizona Maru	2nd Sept.
BOMBAY & KARACHI via Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Atlas Maru	9th Aug.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Belawan Deli & Rangoon		
KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy CANTON	Kaisyu Maru	15th Aug.
	Sirogane Maru	21st Aug.

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AIR MAIL SERVICE

The air mail postage to U.S.A. and Canada by Pan-American Airways has been increased to \$3.50 per 1/2 ounce with effect as from 2nd August. The air mail rates to other American countries etc. via Pan-American Airways have also been increased and a schedule of rates is exhibited in the General Post Office.

The following air mail services are at present available to the United Kingdom:—

By Imperial Airways to Durban and onwards by sea (via Imperial to Durban) \$1.15 per 1/2 oz

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By Pan-American Airways to U.S.A. and onwards by sea (via P.A.A. to U.S.A.) \$3.50 per 1/2 oz, plus 15 cents per oz.

All air mail correspondence must bear the blue air mail label.

INWARD MAILS

SATURDAY

Java and Manila
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U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai (Seattle date, 9th July).

Straits
Japan and Shanghai
Japan, Shanghai and Formosa
Shanghai
Saigon

SUNDAY

Japan and Shanghai
Straits
London and Straits
Sandakan
Shanghai and Amoy

FOR DATE & TIME

OUTWARD MAILS

SATURDAY

Saigon, Madang, Salamaua, Rabaul, Australia and New Zealand via Sydney.

G.P.O. & K.P.O. 1.00 p.m.

Parcels 2.45 p.m.

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Ord. 3.30 p.m.

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Reg. 5.00 p.m.

Ord. 5.30 p.m.

Parcels only for Straits, Ceylon, India, Lisbon and United Kingdom. G.P.O. & K.P.O.

Parcels 4.00 p.m.

Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Service" to Indo-China, Durban and thence by Sea Service to United Kingdom.

G.P.O. & K.P.O. 5.00 p.m.

Reg. 5.30 p.m.

Ord. 5.30 p.m.

Fort Bayard 9.00 a.m.

MONDAY

Amoy 8.30 a.m.

Shanghai 10.30 a.m.

Haiphong Noon

Shanghai 12.30 p.m.

Fort Bayard 12.30 p.m.

Bangkok 2.30 p.m.

*Superscribed Correspondence Only.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS

12.15 p.m.—Short Service of Intercession.
12.30 p.m.—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra and The Street Singer.
1.00 p.m.—Local Time Signal and Weather Report.
1.03 p.m.—Hungarian Folk Music by Nagyari Imre and His Hungarian Gypsy Orchestra.
1.15 p.m.—Songs by James Melton and Frances Langford.
1.30 p.m.—Reuter and Rugby Press. Weather Forecast and Announcements.
1.45 p.m.—Carroll Gibbons (Piano) and His Boy Friends.
2.15 p.m.—Close Down.
6.00 p.m.—Beethoven "Kreutzer" Sonata, Cortot (Piano) and Thibaud (Violin).
6.33 p.m.—Closing local Stock Quotations.
6.35 p.m.—Songs by Beniamino Gigli (Tenor).
6.45 p.m.—London Relay—A North of England Programme.
7.15 p.m.—Alfredo Campoli and His Orchestra.
7.30 p.m.—London Relay—The News.
8.00 p.m.—Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.
8.03 p.m.—Light Opera Selections. The London Palladium Orchestra and Columbia Light Opera Company with Orchestra.
8.27 p.m.—Chabrier—Cotillon — Ballet Music.
London Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Antal Dorati.
8.45 p.m.—London Relay — "London Log."
9.00 p.m.—London Relay—The News and Topical Talks.
9.45 p.m.—A Variety Programme with The Western Brothers, Ann Penn, Murgatroyd and Winterbottom, Judy Garland, Max Kester with John de Grey, Al and Bob Harvey, Arthur Askey, Steffani and His Silver Songsters, Ethel Waters, and Elsie Carlisle.
11.00 p.m.—An hour of Dance Music by Ambrose, The Organ, The Dance Band and Mo, Tommy Dorsey, Jack Hylton, Orquesta Tipica Franciscana, Canaro, The Casa Loma Orchestra, Red Nichols, Victor Silvester, Oscar Rabin, and Hal Kemp.
12.00 midnight—Close Down.

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BASEBALL

H.B. Are Favoured To Beat Mindanao In Play-Off For Title

Farewell Game Of U.S. Navy Stars

By "Grandstand"

TO-DAY ALL ROADS lead to Caroline Hill where a capacity crowd is anticipated to witness the much awaited play-off between H.B. nine and Mindanao squad to decide, once and for all, the holder of the Bagram Shield and the Brown Cup for the current season.

The Brewers are 3 to 1 favourites to give Mindanao another trouncing, but the Chasemen, on the other hand, are confident of turning the tables on the Winglemen in to-day's encounter and to avenge the 11 to 3 defeat suffered in the hands of the Brewers a fortnight ago.

It is going to be a pitching duel. If Ski Pawlowski of Mindanao is on form and keeps his head up on the mound some of the guessers give the edge to the American blue-jackets to snatch a victory.

Mindanao sluggers have been practicing with the hickory for Madeen Arculli's slow delivery and "Poochie" Chase hopes to hammer Madeen for more than three safeties which Arculli allowed them on the last occasion. The H.B. power-houses are all primed to give Ski "the doings" with the willow wand and a grand battle is in the offing.

Both teams will field their usual line-up. Ski Pawlowski and Tony Mascavage will form the battery for Mindanao. "Horseface" Douglas, who is leaving shortly on transfer, will cover his usual berth at the initial sack for the last time till he comes back again to these shores. "Poochie" Chase, who has ably managed the Mindanao nine this year will cover the keystone bag with Red "the rebel" Todd at the hot corner and Bubbles Badrick cavorting at the windy alley.

Todd and Badrick are also leaving on transfer and will be putting everything they have in this game. "Highpockets" Wilson, "Muddy" Ruel and "Pig" Padgett will take care of the outfield.

Madeen Arculli will be on the firing line for H.B. with Winglee at the receiving end. Stan Leonard will be at first base, Zinho Gosano second, Obea Arculli third and George Souza shortstop. "Showboat" Alf will be seen at the left pastures, Leonard, who is still nursing an injured finger will

cover the centre cabbage patch and Joe Bowen will snag them at right field.

Doc Molthen will be chief umpire with Grandpop Leung and Charlie Figuereido taking the bases.

To-morrow's Game

In to-morrow's game the pick of the Hong Kong League will cross bats with the United States Navy in a charity match. Uncle Sam's Navy will be represented by a selection from the U.S.S. Tulsa and U.S.S. Mindanao.

The game is scheduled to start at 10.30 a.m. and it is hoped that a large crowd will journey to the ball park for the sake of Hong Kong charities. Admission will be the usual 50 cents. League membership tickets will not be accepted for admission in charity series.

Mentor Abe Liu is in charge of the league selection with the following players to pick his team from:

Pitchers:—Bill Chang, Madeen Arculli and Spotty Pereira.
Catchers:—Nip Lum and Harold Winglee.

Infielders:—Grandpop Leung, George Souza, Obea Arculli, Wally Ching, Tuffy Chinn, Chuck Waggoner, Tony Alves and Stan Leonard.

Outfielders:—Dave Leonard, H. Alf, Joe Bowen, Richard Chung, Caco Marques, Zinho Gosano and Choy.

American Navy's probable line-up will be from following:
Pitchers:—Lefty Stockton, Ski Pawlowski and Muddy Ruel.
Catchers:—Tony Mascavage and MacJanahan.
Infielders:— "Horseface" Douglas, Peterson, Hoffman, Maxwell, Terry, Poochie Chase and Badrick.
Outfielders:—Highpockets Wilson, Ozajac, Gunn and Padgett.

"THE GREATEST PLAY I'VE EVER SEEN..."

By CAL HIRSH

(As told to Hal P. Mills of the Shanghai "China Press")

It was back in 1926, if I recall correctly, that the Amateurs were battling a peppy Navy nine. That sterling baseballer, Mal Maloney is the hero of my story, both at bat and at play. Maloney has departed these shores but the Old Guard of Shanghai baseball fans will long remember him.

The game was scoreless until the sixth inning when the seafaring boys pushed across three runs. In the final half of the same frame, the Amateurs tallied once. The Navy nine was retired in one-two-three order in the first of the seventh, and with two away the home team managed to threaten when a walk and a two-ply hit put men on second and third.

Mal Maloney came up to the bat. The home fans were hopeful for Mal was a heavy hitter and usually a timely one. The fans pleaded for a single to score the two baserunners, Mal more than obliged them. He rapped out a sizzling drive and when the ball had been returned to the

infield, three men had dented the platter. That put the Amateurs one-up.

Came the final stanza, as the sub-title writers would chirp. Crack! The first Navy batter singled. The next batter attempted to sacrifice in order to advance the runner to a scoring position. But the Amateurs first baseman, whose name I don't recall, dropped the ball and both men were safe, one on second, mind you. The next hitter dropped a lazy Texas Leaguer just back of third and three men were on. No outs.

The next batter hit a pop fly, which the shortstop caught with ease. One down. A pinch-hitter went in and ingloriously whiffed. Two down, the bases filled, one run needed to tie the score. Ninth inning. Wot a set-up, eh?

The lead-off man for the Navy team, regarded as dangerous, was up.

Mal Maloney was playing centre. He noted that the runner on



ARMY TENNIS

Two matches in the "A" Division of the Army tennis League were played at Sookunpoo yesterday, when the Royal Army Ordnance Corps and Royal Army Pay Corps scored victory over the Royal Artillery and Royal Corps of Signals, respectively.

R.A.O.C. v 12th R.A.

The Royal Army Ordnance Corps beat the 12th Heavy Battery, Royal Artillery, by 7 sets to two.

Emberson and Duffield (R.A.O.C.).

beat Waller and Moon 6-1
beat Scone and McHarty .. 6-1
beat Smythe and Owens .. 6-1
Bridge and Boocock (R.A.O.C.)
lost to Waller and Moon ... 8-10
beat Scone and McHarty ... 8-6
beat Smythe and Owens .. 6-1
Gardner and Stonor (R.A.O.C.)
beat Waller and Moon 6-0
lost to Scone and McHarty 7-9
beat Smythe and Owens 6-1

R.A.P.C. v SIGNALS

The Royal Army Pay Corps beat the Royal Corps of Signals by 5 sets to 4.

Bundy and Husband (Signals).
lost to Adlam and Murray .. 4-6
lost to Pinkney and Carden 5-7
beat Norrell and Ingleby .. 6-1
Wathen and Gorman (Signals).
lost to Adlam and Murray .. 1-6
beat Pinkney and Carden .. 6-2
beat Norrell and Ingleby .. 6-3
Love and Dixon (Signals).
lost to Adlam and Murray .. 0-6
lost to Pinkney and Carden 6-8
beat Norrell and Ingleby ... 6-3

YET ANOTHER CONTEST

The Chinese Bathing Club will hold a gala against the Hong Kong University at North Point, at 2.30 p.m. to-day.

The programme is as follows:—
100 Metres Free-style.
200 Metres Breast-stroke.
100 Metres Back-stroke.
400 Metres Free-style.
150 Metres Medley Relay.
Diving.
200 Metres Four Men Relay.

SOUTH CHINA HELD AT WATER POLO

A water-polo match took place last night at the European "Y" pool between a naval team and the South China Athletic Association and resulted in a draw of 1-1.

second was taking a daring lead. Maloney got off to a flying start, raced for the sack and yelled for the ball. The Amateur pitcher turned and whipped the pill in the direction of the base. Maloney arrived in time to catch the ball and make the put-out, ending the game.

(H.P.M.'s note: Jefferson Andico, "Andy" to his many friends and admirers, is a Filipino dance band leader who served in the American Navy during the World War. Played bass and baseball. Has directed some of Shanghai's greatest bands and has a band-directing young daughter, Gloria Andico, the youngest feminine leader in the Far East. Mr. Andico is one of the leading Filipino residents and is especially influential and highly-regarded in the local world of music.)

"SKIP'S" FORECAST FOR TO-DAY

FIRST DIVISION

Recreio "A"	v	Police R.C.
Craigengower	v	Kowloon B.G.C.
Civil Service	v	Kowloon Docks R.C.
Kowloon C.C.	v	Hong Kong F.C.
Indian R.C.	v	Recreio "B"

SECOND DIVISION

Craigengower	v	Recreio
Talkoo R.C.	v	Kowloon Tong
Hong Kong C.C.	v	Police R.C.
Kowloon B.G.C.	v	Kowloon C.C.
Kowloon F.C.	v	Civil Service

THIRD DIVISION

H.K. Electric	v	Hong Kong C.C.
Prison O.C.	(70) v	Hong Kong F.C. (68)
Kowloon F.C.	v	Indian R.C.

Figures in bracket denote the result of the first game this season. Majority of first-round matches postponed.

Recreio 'A' Should Have A Big Margin Of Victory

By "Skip"

IT LOOKS fairly easy to forecast the results of First Division matches to-day. I have nominated Club de Recreio as one of the sweep winners and would be pleased to have drawn them.

Kowloon Bowling Green Club are taking a team weakened by Volunteer and other duties to play Craigengower and though at full strength they might have put up a good fight, I give little for their chances as they are.

The Civil Servants and Kowloon Dock should have a more even game though the odds are in the former's favour. They have made several changes in their team; Harry Strange is not playing and Grimmit fills the vacancy with Rakusen as his right hand man, whilst Jack Hollidge is playing three to Fred Jones.

In spite of the improved form which they have recently shown I do not think that Hong Kong Football Club will be able to cope with Kowloon Cricket Club at Cox's Road, ground advantage making a bigger difference in this match than is sometimes the case.

The Indians are always more formidable and can be confident of the result of their game against Club de Recreio "B".

C.C.C. Should Beat Recreio

Best match of the day should be the Second Division one between Craigengower and Club de Recreio, down at the Valley. It is anyone's game but Craigengower.

"SKIP'S" THREE BEST FOR BIG WINS

Kowloon F.C. (v C.S.C.C.)
Kowloon B.G.C. (v Kowloon C.C.)
Club de Recreio "A" (v Police R.C.)

should be able to pull it off and so sustain their challenge to Kowloon Bowling Green Club, who will surely beat Kowloon Cricket Club very soundly.

Talkoo will not have to take Kowloon Tong too easily or they may be surprised. Hong Kong Cricket Club, though they have lost two regular players in Bert Maughan and Alec Pearce, should still be able to beat the Police team which is very weak this year, whilst the other two home teams in this division are amongst my "sweep tips. My

list of 13 home wins is completed by forecasting this favourable result for the Electricians, Prison Officers and Kowloon Football Club in third division.

TWO BIG SWIMMING GALAS TO-NIGHT

Two interesting swimming galas will take place this evening when European "Y" entertain Eastern and Chung Shing in a triangular contest starting at 7.30 p.m. and the much-awaited tussle between V.R.C. and Lai Tsun, postponed from last week, starts at 9.30 p.m.

The following are the programmes and probable starters:—

V.R.C. v LAI TSUN
50 yards free-style:—D. H. Taylor and D. Hutchinson (V.R.C.) v Fong Wah and Tsang Cheung-ming (Lai Tsun).

220 yards free-style:—W. Lawrence and Charles Huang (V.R.C.) v Chan Chun-nam and Lau Tai-ping (Lai Tsun).

100 yards back-stroke:—W. Lawrence and A. K. Rumjahn (V.R.C.) v Lau Yiu-ting and Poon Wing-kai (Lai Tsun).

150 yards medley relay (back, breast and free-style):—A. K. Rumjahn, D. Hutchinson and D. H. Taylor (V.R.C.) v Lau Yiu-ting, Fong Chung-yue and Tsang Cheung-ming (Lai Tsun).

100 yards breast-stroke:—Luiz M. Remedios and E. M. Marques (V.R.C.) v Fong Cheung-yue and Ng Kam-yung (Lai Tsun).

200 yards free-style relay (50 yards each):—W. Lawrence, D. Hutchinson, C. Huang and D. H. Taylor (V.R.C.) v Fong Wah, Poon Wing-kai, Lau Tai-ping, Tsang Cheung-ming, Chan Chun-nam and Poon Wing-kai (Lai Tsun to choose four of these six—probably the first four names).

Women's 50 yards free-style:—Miss Leung Churn and Miss I. Lopes (V.R.C.) v Miss Tsang Fung-kwan and Miss Ko Mui-lin (Lai Tsun).

Women's 200 yards free-style relay:—Miss E. Grant, Miss I. Lopes, Miss D. Weir and Miss C. Gutierrez (V.R.C.) v Miss Ruby Choy, Miss Tsang Fung-kwan, Miss Cheng Oi-nin and Miss Ko Mui-lin (Lai Tsun).

Diving exhibition:—Ed da Roza and L. Roza Pereira.

Women's 150 yards medley relay:—Miss E. Grant, Miss D. Weir and Miss V. Churn (V.R.C.) v Combined Chinese. "Y" v CHUNG SHING & EASTERN.

Following is the European Y.M.C.A. programme with the "Y" representatives:—

50 Yards free-style:—(to be selected from G. T. May, R. Goldman, E. W. Ralston and R. A. Dodd).

220 Yards free-style:—L. A. Benn. Reserve:—G. H. Fowler.

400 Yards free-style:—G. T. May. Reserve:—G. H. Fowler.

100 Yards back-stroke:—B. S. Wilson. Reserve:—F. Willis.

100 Yards breast-stroke:—R. A. Dodd. Reserve:—P. Wilson.

200 Yards free-style Relay:—(Teams of four or eight to be selected from:—G. T. May, G. H. Fowler, E. W. Ralston, R. Goldman, L. A. Benn, P. Wilson, H. Eardley, G. Saunders, F. Willis, L. H. Chater and B. S. Wilson).

150 Yards Medley Relay:—back-stroke—B. S. Wilson; breast-stroke—R. A. Dodd or P. Wilson; free-style—G. T. May or R. Goldman.

25 Yards under water (Post Entries). The programme will conclude with a water-polo game between "Y" and one of the other teams.

"Y" will be represented by the following:—H. Eardley, E. W. Ralston, L. A. Benn, G. T. May, R. Goldman, G. H. Fowler, L. H. Chater.

FAVOURABLE REACTION TO CRICKET LEAGUE PROPOSAL

Lt.-Col. Mitchell Suggests Sunday Volunteer League

GROUND PROBLEM A BIG DIFFICULTY

By "Adrem"

Reaction to the proposal for the reconstitution of the Cricket League for the coming season on the lines of a competition to cater primarily for H.K. V.D.C. inter-unit matches has been mixed, but, for the most part, the scheme has been favourably received.

As I envisaged when writing the article, greatest problem which occurred to most of the people with whom I spoke yesterday, was that of securing the permission of clubs to use their grounds.

Lt.-Col. E. J. R. Mitchell, Vice-President of the League and Second-in-Command, of the Corps, suggested an alternative scheme. "I feel that on the basis outlined

by you," he said, "clubs would be unwilling to lose their individuality — as would be the case. There is much in the scheme, however, that commends itself to me. I feel that some competition, within the Corps, to be run on Sundays, would allow the main purpose of your plan as regards the Volunteers, to be fulfilled; would allow clubs to retain their individuality, and would not interfere with the other relaxations which a man very often likes to indulge in on either a Saturday or a Sunday, such as golf.

"It is apparent from the list you have compiled, that most units could field teams and those who couldn't would be very well provided for in a Combined Units side.

"If a lead were given by one or two of the bigger clubs in placing their grounds at the disposal of the Volunteers on a certain number of Sundays, I have little doubt that a Volunteer Sunday Inter-Unit League could be organised with considerable success."

Mr. A. H. Madar, Hon. Secretary of the League, after discussing its various aspects, said that he felt that if the grounds difficulty could be overcome and clubs co-operated, a League on the lines suggested would be "very good fun." He believed that there would be much greater keenness and, with that keenness, an improved standard, although the cricket in some of the matches might not be very expert!

"There would necessarily be a great amount of spadework involved," he said, "but if the clubs could be induced to fall in with the League, I should be pleased to undertake much of the additional work in order to get things going.

Capt. Thursby, Adjutant of the H.K.V.D.C. is in full agreement with the idea. "A darned good scheme," he said. "The various companies all have funds of some description with which to guarantee the expense part of it," he continued, "and it seems the obvious answer to local cricket problems. With the present system of training continuing all winter, the cricket arrangements of most clubs would be interfered with."

Capt. J. Watson, O. C. First Battery, said: "I think it's an excellent scheme which will help to maintain esprit de corps. If you can get over the difficulty of obtaining grounds, I'm all for it.

"At present members of the various units of the Corps have little opportunity of meeting other members, and a League such as the one proposed would enable them to get together on the sports field—finest mixing ground there is—most members

of other units and allow them to compare notes on training and generally foster a better understanding all round."

CORRESPONDENCE

The Sports Editor
"China Mail"

Sir,—I read with interest the article in the "China Mail" yesterday with regard to the formation of a Volunteer inter-unit cricket league.

This idea is my no means a new one and has been the subject of discussion among Volunteers for some weeks past. All agree that they would like to play in a League of this sort but feel that it would be an almost impossible undertaking to organise.

Your correspondent has evidently taken some trouble to work out the difficulties and then try and find the solutions and on the basis of his arguments yesterday, the scheme does appear practicable if the authorities really got down to business.

Hong Kong, however, is notoriously

slow to catch on to any idea and I shall be very surprised if the scheme gets beyond the discussion stage, if it gets as far as that!

Whatever happens to the scheme, are we going to have league cricket of any description this year? I think most cricketers would like to play league cricket even if it is only in a modified form.

"MID-OFF."

(Continued from next Column)

about the Caffyn cut he replied:—"When my brother Tom and I were laying out the wicket here in 1896 I shall never forget the first time we went to Billy's for a shave.

"He was then about 70, and I wondered if he was still keeping up his cutting average. However, he never made a mistake. He had a simply wonderful hand even at that age."

Taught Aussies To Cut

I heard much at Surrey's match at Reigate last month about Billy Caffyn, famous old England and Surrey cricketer, and his brother Walter, writes a Home correspondent.

The first stranger I met there was a butcher who had often played with Caffyn.

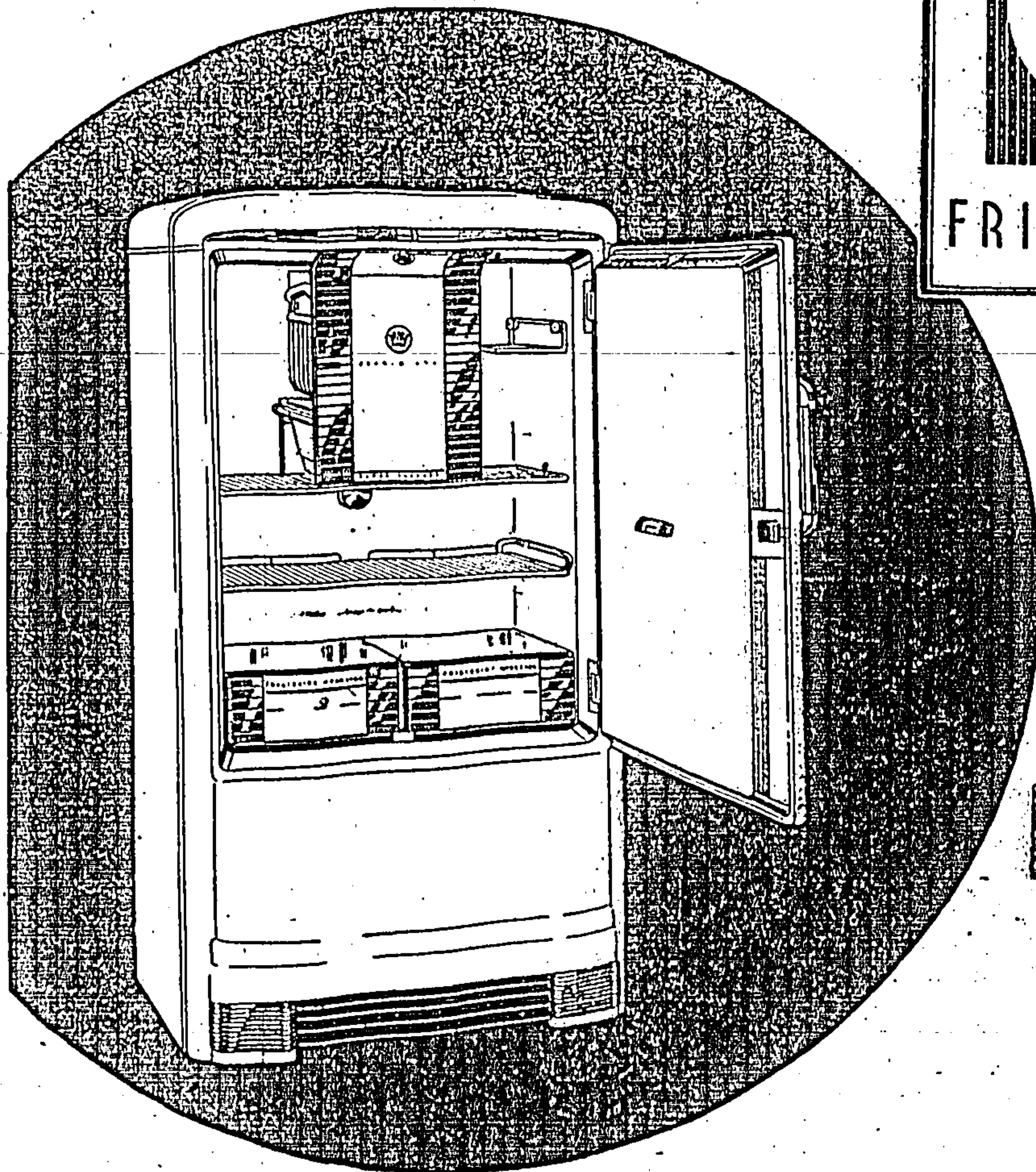
He told me that Billy was born and buried at Reigate, and, without any suggestion on my part, he considered that the cut was Caffyn's best stroke.

It has been said that this old player taught the Australians how to cut. Certain it is that Caffyn went with the first team to Australia in 1862 before the days of Tests, and stayed out there, as Grace wrote, "at a very high salary."

A STEADY HAND

A little later on my asking "Boss" Martin, who was at the Priory, what he could tell me (Continued in Preceding Column)

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DANGERS OF TURMOIL IN INDIA

THE "SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE" DECLARED YESTERDAY THAT THE SPECTACLE OF A WORLD IN FLAMES WITH BRUTAL AGGRESSION ON THE RAMPAGE HAS SOBERED INDIAN OPINION AND BROUGHT THE REALISATION THAT THE FEUDS AND ABHORRENCES WHICH HAVE DIVIDED THEM (INDIANS AND BRITISH) INVITE EVILS FAR WORSE THAN ANY OF THOSE THEY WISH TO ESCAPE BY INDEPENDENCE.

War pressures have shown England that the dangers of turmoil in India have spurred British opinion towards a settlement of the issue.

The "Boston Herald" says the Viceroy's offer is an effort to persuade Mr. Gandhi and his followers to want a British victory.

The Indian problem is one of the most complicated the British have ever faced. Their gesture towards India will be applauded in the United States regardless of the urgency of the occasion for it. — Reuter.

KWANGSI BORDER OPERATION

Situation on the Indo-China Kwangsi border in the vicinity of Lungchow seems to have improved.

The Japanese thrust from Lungchow westward on Siatung was foiled by Chinese resistance, according to a message received at Wuming.

Siatung is about 12 miles west of Lungchow, and 12 miles from the French border.

The message states that the bulk of Japanese forces in the Lungchow area has been concentrating at points east of Lungchow. — Central News.

STRIKES BANNED IN ULSTER

Mr. John Gordon, Ulster Minister of Labour, has placed a ban on strikes and lock-outs in Northern Ireland for the duration of the war, and has appointed a tribunal to settle disputes. — Reuter.

BALLOON BARRAGES FOR CONVOYS

THE LONDON NEWSPAPER YESTERDAY CARRIED PHOTOGRAPHS OF A NEW PROTECTIVE DEVICE BEING FITTED TO THE CONVOYS. IT CONSISTS OF BARRAGE BALLOONS FLOWN FROM THE STERN OF THE SHIPS.

According to experts, a dive-bomber runs the risk of almost certain collision with either the balloon or its mooring-cables.

High-level bombing is still possible, of course, but this is not so accurate as that from only 100 feet or so. — Reuter.

FROM LIBERTY TO ADOLF HITLER

THE NAZIS ARE NOW RENAMING STREETS IN THE OCCUPIED AREAS UNDER THEIR CONTROL.

The principal street in Luxembourg is now to be known as "Adolf Hitler Street."

Its former name was "Avenue of Liberty." — Reuter.



Postwomen have begun duty at Luton to replace men called up for service with the Forces. They are to be supplied with uniforms and in the meantime have armlets or brooch badges. Photo shows Mrs. K. Foster, one of Luton's postwomen being shown round. (Copyright, Fox).

SHANGHAI TIGHTENS CENSORSHIP

(Special to "China Mail.") ONE OF THE PRECAUTIONS TAKEN BY THE POLICE IN THE FOREIGN AREAS OF SHANGHAI DURING THE PRESENT CRITICAL PERIOD OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SHANGHAI WAR IS THE REINFORCEMENT OF THE CENSORSHIP.

For the first time since the war began the influential Chinese daily "Sin Wen Pao" appeared with a deleted story on the situation at Tsunming.

It will be recalled that Japanese troops are at present carrying out mopping-up operations at Tsunming and somewhat exaggerated stories have been circulated by refugees arriving in Shanghai. — Havas.

FRENCH REFUGEES NEAR STARVATION

The Istanbul Red Crescent has received a moving appeal from the International Red Cross, says an Ankara despatch to the Istanbul newspaper "Tenisabah" requesting foodstuffs for large numbers of French refugees "already on the verge of starvation, with inexorable winter approaching."

It adds the Red Crescent will probably contribute 50 truckloads of wheat. — Reuter.

PROMOTION IN THE VOLUNTEERS

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to approve the following promotion in the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps, with effect from 15th July, 1940:— Bombardier George Arthur Lawrence Plummer to be Second Lieutenant.

NEW U.S. CONSUL

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to recognise provisionally and pending instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Walter Wesselhoest Hoffmann as a Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Hong Kong.

His Excellency the O.A.G. has appointed Mr. Edmund Collin Luscombe to be an official J. P.

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DR BENES ON FUTURE OF CZECHS

DR. EDUARD BENES, HEAD OF THE PROVISIONAL CZECHOSLOVAK COMMITTEE, WHO ARRIVED BY AIR AT A TRAINING COMMAND IN THE MIDLANDS YESTERDAY, INSPECTED CZECH FORCES, INCLUDING SEVERAL HUNDRED WHO WERE TRAINING AT BORDEAUX WHEN FRANCE CAPITULATED.

Dr. Benes declared: "This is the first hopeful turning point in the history of the Czechoslovak Republic since Munich."

"Now we have started to rise again and I have complete confidence the Republic will be restored as a strong, free, Democratic and happy State even better than before." — Reuter.

WAR WORK REGISTER

Hundreds of thousands of engineers not at present on war production work are called upon by Government under the Industrial Registration Order to register at employment exchanges. By this means it is hoped to obtain the names of 300,000 skilled men who will be available for transfer to important Government work. — Reuter.

EAST INDIA FUND

A Calcutta message states that the East India Fund has cabled to the Air Ministry the sum of £89,000. — Reuter.

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